

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2129.—VOL. LXXVI.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at 17, Upper Wimpole-street, the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Maze, the wife of Charles Henry Farmer, Esq., 28th Regiment, of a daughter.
On the 13th inst., at 53, Gloucester-street, Warwick-square, Lady Arabella Romilly, of a daughter.
On Sunday, March 14, at 35, Queen's-gate-gardens, the residence of her father, John J. Kingsford, Esq., the wife of Dacres T. C. Belgrave, Captain 97th Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Stockton-on-Tees, by the Rev. Canon Falconer, Henry Hind, F.R.C.S., to Emily, sixth daughter of the late John P. Denton, J.P., of Norton House, Stockton-on-Tees.
On Dec. 25, 1879, at Lake Warden, Orange Free State, South Africa, Thomas Alcock Cambridge, eldest son of S. T. Grubb, to Martha Alice Clementina, fifth daughter of the Rev. C. R. Lange.
On the 11th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Sir John L. Hoskyns, Bart., of Ashton Tyrold Rectory, Berks, assisted by the Rev. E. Burdett Hawkshaw, Rector of Weston-under-Penyard, Sir Chandos Stanhope Hoskyns Reade, Bart., of Shipton Court, Oxfordshire, to Maria Emma Elizabeth Conway, only child and heiress of the late Richard Trygarn Griffith, Esq., J.P., and Deputy-Lieutenant, of Carreglydd and Berw, Anglesea, North Wales.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at East End, Finchley, Sarah Eliza Rew, eldest surviving daughter of the late William Pell and Sarah Rew, of Finchley.
On the 10th ult., at the Rectory, Essenden, Hertfordshire, the Rev. Robert Holden Webb, aged seventy-four. He was for nearly forty years Incumbent of Essenden, having succeeded his uncle, the Rev. Townsend Orme, in the benefice. Mr. Webb was, with the Rev. W. B. Coleman, author of the "Flora Hertfordiensis."
On the 19th ult., at Saint Ann's, Trinidad, W.I., Martha Macnamara, the wife of J. Scott Bushe, Esq., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Trinidad, and eldest daughter of the late Ven. George Cummins, M.A., Archdeacon of Trinidad.
On the 10th inst., at Howbery House, Stoke Bishop, Gloucestershire, Henry William Holmes, Esq., late of 15, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, London, aged 60.
On the 13th inst., at Tunbridge Wells, the Hon. Eleanor, Lady Naesmyth widow of the late Sir John Murray Naesmyth, Bart., of Posso, and daughter of the second Lord Lilford, aged 80.
On the 13th inst., at the Vicarage, Abbeyleix, Ireland, the Hon. and Rev. William Wingfield, Vicar of Abbeyleix, in his 81st year.
On the 12th inst., at Whitehall, Shrewsbury, Harriet, widow of John Thomas Lloyd, Esq., and younger daughter of Samuel Butler, late Lord Bishop of Lichfield, at her 80th year.
On the 13th inst., at Brighton, Mary Anne Bruce, eldest daughter of the late General Sir William Hutchinson, K.C.H., aged 80 years.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 27.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21.
Sixth Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday.
Marriage of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne, 1871.
Morning Lessons: Exod. ix.; Matt. xxvi. Evening Lessons: Exod. x. or xi.; Luke xix. 28 or xx. 9-21.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Simpson; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. J. Ellerton, Rector of Barnes.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., the Dean.
MONDAY, MARCH 22.
William I., Emperor of Germany, born, 1797.
St. Paul's Cathedral, midday services, four days, Rev. H. M. Villiers.
Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., Rev. Main S. Walrend, Vicar of St. Lawrence, Jewry—"Mary's Act of Devotion."
International Literary Association, Steinway Hall, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. R. Ralston—Some Russian Stories).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, MARCH 23.
Dissolution of Parliament.
Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., Rev. A. Craufurd, Curate of St. Peter's, Vere-street—"Christ's Light the Life of Men."
Horticultural Society, 1 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. V. Ball on Niobarese Ideographs; Mr. Alfred Taylor on Expressing Degrees of Specific Form in the Organic World).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. Ruskin—A Caution to Snakes).
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.
Hilary Law Sittings end.
Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Simpson, Succentor of St. Paul's—"Lord, is it I?"
Botanic Society, spring flower exhibition, 2 p.m.
THURSDAY, MARCH 25.
Annunciation of the Virgin Mary.
Lady Day.
Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., Rev. Reginald Molyneux, Curate of St. Dunstons.
FRIDAY, MARCH 26.
Good Friday. The Duke of Cambridge born, 1819. Full Moon, 1.23 p.m.
Morning Lessons: Gen. xxii. 1-20. John xviii. Evening Lessons: Isaiah lii. 13-14; 1 Pet. ii. 1-12.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. Russell Stock; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Walter Abbott; 7 p.m., Rev. G. E. Jelf (during the day addresses on the Seven Words from the Cross by Rev. R. W. Randall).
SATURDAY, MARCH 27.
Easter Eve.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THERE WILL BE
N O P E R F O R M A N C E S
given by the
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
at the St. James's Hall
DURING PASSION WEEK.
See next notice.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MESSRS. MOORE AND BURGESS' FIFTEEN YEARS' TENANCY OF ST. JAMES'S HALL having recently expired, they have the honour to announce to the public that they have just secured another lease for a long term of years, and that it is their intention to avail themselves of the morte saison of the
PRESENT WEEK TO CLOSE THEIR HALL
for the purpose of making important structural alterations, and
REDECORATING THEIR STAGE AND AUDITORIUM
in the most complete manner. The contract to accomplish the work in the limited period available for the purpose has been undertaken by Messrs. Lea and Co., the eminent decorators, of Warwick-street, Regent-street.
On Easter Monday the Company will, as usual, perform in the Grand Hall; and on Easter Tuesday they will reopen their own newly-decorated home with an entirely new and brilliant Entertainment.

EASTER HOLIDAYS—1880.

THE
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
will commence their
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SERIES OF EASTER FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES
in the
ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL,
On MONDAY, MARCH 29, when Performances will be given in the
AFTERNOON at THREE o'clock,
and in the
EVENING at EIGHT
The HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, which has been in active rehearsal for several weeks past, WILL BE ENTIRELY NEW, from first to last. Five Thousand Seats.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—Exhibition NOW OPEN. Ten till Five. Admission One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. Class for the study of the Living Model in Costume, Tuesdays and Fridays. Prospectus at the Gallery, 38, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Fall of divine dignity"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION: CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

MR. FRITH'S NEW PICTURES.

THE RACE FOR WEALTH.

THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES is No. 1 of the Series.

THE SPIDER AT HOME is No. 2 of the Series.

VICTIMS is No. 3 of the Series.

JUDGMENT is No. 4 of the Series.

RETRIBUTION is No. 5 of the Series.

THE RACE FOR WEALTH.—Mr. FRITH'S NEW PICTURES, "The Race for Wealth," are now ON VIEW at the KING-STREET GALLERIES, 10, King-street, St. James's, DAILY, from Ten until Six. Admission, including Descriptive Pamphlet by Tom Taylor, 1s.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. This Theatre will be closed on MONDAY next, MARCH 22, and the four following evenings, reopening on SATURDAY MORNING next, MARCH 27, with THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. The Box Office remains open as usual, except on Friday.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the World. Variety Artists at Eight. THE PERI OF PERU at 9.30.—Miss Nelly Power, M. Dewinne, Mlle. Alice Holt, and Corps de Ballet. SNOWBALL BALLET at 10.30. Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

CANTERBURY.—EVERY EVENING, the Grand Spectacular SNOWBALL BALLET. Novel Effects, received with immense applause. Arranged by M. Dewinne. Supported by Mlle. Ada, Mlles. Broughton, Powell, Rosa Heath, M. Carles, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Cornet Grain.—LOVELY REOPEN EASTER MONDAY at Three and Eight. CASTLE BOTHEREM, by Arthur Law, Music by Hamilton Clarke; followed by ROTTEN ROW, a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Cornet Grain; concluding with THREE FLATS, by Arthur A. Beckett; Music by Edouard Marlois. Twice Easter Monday and Tuesday, at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS, affording Home, Education, Maintenance, and Clothing to Children of Parents who have moved in a Superior Station in Life, Orphans or not, of any nation. Four hundred Children are now in the Schools.
J. WATNEY, Esq., M.P., will Preside at the FESTIVAL, on JUNE 16, 1880, at the CANNON-STREET HOTEL. The names of Gentlemen willing to act as Stewards will be gratefully received by the Committee at the Office.
Office, 58, Gracechurch-street, E.C. R. H. EVANS, Secretary.
FUNDS are much needed.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.				
March 20	30.138	49.9	47.6	92	10	54.1	46.6	SSW. W. NW.	135	0.110	
21	30.430	42.2	37.7	85	9	50.2	40.6	NE. ENE.	371	0.000	
22	30.213	47.5	43.6	87	6	58.1	41.0	NE. E. ESE.	174	0.005	
23	30.167	47.6	40.5	78	2	56.2	42.2	ESE. W. WNW.	139	0.000	
24	30.367	43.9	40.3	98	2	55.2	33.8	WSW. E.	263	0.000	
25	30.275	45.5	41.6	87	3	53.1	40.5	E. ENE.	354	0.010	
26	30.274	47.8	38.8	73	3	58.8	38.8	SE. NNE. ENE.	144	0.000	

* Dew.
The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.087 30.488 30.258 30.142 30.373 30.328 30.297
Temperature of Air .. 51.2 42.8 45.1 50.2 47.3 45.6 49.1
Temperature of Evaporation .. 49.2 40.4 43.6 47.8 44.2 43.6 45.4
Direction of Wind .. W. ENE. E. W. WSW. E. NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 27.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m 9 10 10 0	h m 10 43 11 20	h m 11 53 —	h m 0 20 0 43	h m 1 31 1 23	h m 1 40 2 0	h m 2 17 2 34

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

The political literature of the week, called forth by the proximity of the General Election, more vividly impresses upon the public mind the main issue to be decided by that great national struggle than all that has gone before it. The Leaders of Party in the House of Commons have published their several addresses to their constituents. Taken as a whole, and read by the light of speeches, both in and out of Parliament, by their respective authors, these documents furnish an admirable basis upon which to found a rational judgment of the controversy upon which the country is invited to give an authoritative opinion. For the most part, they are tersely-worded comments upon the policy and practice of her Majesty's Government, since its assumption of office six years ago. Some of them are long, some remarkably brief, some enter into details, others avoid them; but the great majority of them, to whichever Party they are favourable, set forth in language not to be misunderstood a condensed summary of the object contemplated, and of the means to be resorted to for giving it effect, by those who aspire to take part in the Councils of the Nation in the new Parliament. Save in a very few instances, no side issues have been hitherto mooted, either on behalf of particular persons or special questions; and, of course, these exceptions occur chiefly on the Liberal side. They are, however, too few and too trivial to interfere largely with the general result. So that it may be pretty confidently anticipated that the mind of the country, after due enlightenment, will be distinctly asserted by the electorate of the United Kingdom as to the direction in which the policy of the Realm shall proceed during the next few years.

There seems reason to expect that a much larger number of electors will go to the poll this year than at the last General Election. Since then a large addition has been made to most of the constituencies, not in boroughs only, but in counties also. That Election took the country by surprise. Most of the electoral bodies were wholly unprepared for such an event. No question of first-rate importance was then pending. No appeal was made to the patriotic duty of the voters. A large amount of political indifference, the result partly of previously overstrained energies, pervaded society. There was, in consequence, a very considerable abstention from the exercise of political rights and the discharge of electoral responsibilities. The case is altered now. The question to be tried is regarded by all as one the vitality of which demands the utmost earnestness. There is enthusiasm on all hands. Deep convictions are seeking expression. Every single vote will carry with it a moral weight which, perhaps, it has not possessed since the Reform Bill of 1832. This, no doubt, is less impressively felt in the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood than in the provinces. There can be no question, however, of the wide prevalence of political earnestness in the country at large. The battle this time promises to be a real one. Comparatively few will stay away from the poll for want of interest in the question to be decided. However this may tell upon the final outcome, it is in itself a great advantage. It will settle, one way or another, the tone of the Legislature and the spirit of the Government for some time to come. It will visibly mark a line of departure for the politics of the future. It will save an immense deal of bootless discussion. It will indicate with some precision what is the work which remains to be done; and it will make people, abroad as well as at home, fairly acquainted with what England is and what she intends to do.

The question to be tried involves moral considerations of no slight importance. What is the position of Great Britain in the Comity of Nations? What kind of influence does she aspire to wield? What does she take to be her duty to her neighbours? What are the world-wide responsibilities which her geographical advantages, and the action upon her of past generations, impose upon her conscience? Every State professes to have a "mission." What is her mission, and how can she best justify it? Are her "interests," in the narrower sense of that term, to be the paramount end of her policy, or are the fundamental principles of truth, righteousness, peace, liberty, to constitute the soul of her political existence? These are weighty problems which it is given to the constituencies to solve. It is not this or that particular measure which appeals to them for acceptance or rejection. It is far more. It is whether they choose to be guided in the relationships they sustain; in the alliances they form or decline to form; in the enterprises they undertake; in the changes they sanction; and in the general management of their national affairs, by abiding laws which have the highest authority in their favour, and the national maintenance of which may prove beneficial to mankind, or whether they prefer to claim and to pursue pre-eminence with a view to gratify inferior and less disinterested motives. It is not for us to determine how these questions behave to be answered. The Constituencies will do that. But we think we may say that these questions constitute the true standard of electoral duty on the forthcoming trial of strength; and we entertain the hope that both political parties will strive to come up to them according to the light that they possess.

We are not by any means bound to suppose that there is a monopoly of light on either side. Political problems look very different to equally sincere men, according as they may be viewed from one standpoint or another. The story of the Golden and Silver Shield is too trite for repetition, but not for remembrance. Hence the necessity for moderation, courtesy, and charity—at least, so far as regards persons—in regard to the contest which is about to ensue. The mechanism of elections in our days is, happily, less provocative of passion than it was in days gone by. We have no reason to apprehend either popular tumults or individual violence in furtherance of political designs. We hope, moreover, that no serious resort will be had to "corrupt practices," although we cannot approve of the repeal of the existing enactment, which prohibits the payment in boroughs for the carriage of voters to the poll—a change which, undoubtedly, gives a needless advantage to the candidate of longer purse than his competitors. It is not, perhaps, of great importance; but the aspect of it is not in the direction of increased purity of election. On the whole, our hope and expectation in regard to the coming General Election are that it will result in a fair representation of the people of the United Kingdom.

THE COURT.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace on Friday, the 12th inst.
The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the garden entrance of the Palace from Marlborough House, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, Miss Knollys, Lord Colville of Culross, K.T., Lord Suffield, the Hon. A. Fitzmaurice, and Lieutenant-Colonel S. Clarke, and escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards.
Princess Beatrice was present at the Drawingroom, attended by the Hon. Emily Cathcart; as also were the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, attended by Captain

M. Fitzgerald and the Hon. Mrs. Egerton; Princess Frederica of Hanover, attended by the Hon. Mrs. C. Eliot; the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt; and the Duchess and his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, attended by Lady Caroline Cust and Colonel Greville.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-room shortly after three o'clock.

The Queen wore a dress and train of black silk trimmed with black marabouts, fringe and jet, and a long white tulle veil surmounted by a diadem of diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooch, and earrings of diamonds, the Ribbon and Star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Louise of Prussia, St. Catherine of Russia, St. Isabelle of Portugal, &c., and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of shamrock velvet trimmed with lilacs of the valley, train of velvet lined in shamrock satin; corsage to correspond. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Star of India, and St. Catherine of Russia and the Danish Family Order.

Princess Beatrice wore a train of the palest shade of eau-de-nil broche velvet, bordered with Valenciennes lace, over a dress of eau-de-nil corded silk, pearl embroidery and bouquets of shaded heart's-eases. Head-dress, feathers, veil, and diamond stars. Ornaments, pearl necklace, earrings, and brooch. Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

The Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn wore a blue satin skirt, trimmed with swan's-down, and bouquets of tulip and lilac, and a train of broadened velvet, with trimmings to match the skirt. Head-dress a tiara of diamonds, veil and plumes. Ornaments, diamonds and pearls. Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

The diplomatic and general circles were numerous attended.

The following presentations to her Majesty were made, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and submitted for Her Majesty's approval:—

Mrs. Austen.	Lady Decies.	Mrs. M'Donagh.
Miss Austen.	Mrs. W. W. De la Rue.	Mrs. R. Maitland.
Miss Roma Austen.	Miss Mary De la Rue.	Mrs. L. Moncrieff.
Miss D. Alexander.	Miss C. De la Rue.	Miss Alice Middleton.
Mrs. Alfred Austin.	Miss Louisa de Horsey.	Mrs. George Murray.
Mrs. H. L. Arbuthnot.	Mrs. Exshaw.	Miss Julia Monk.
Mrs. Charles Brand.	Mrs. Napier Martin.	Mrs. Fletcher Moulton.
Mrs. Thomas Brand.	Mrs. Eustace.	Mrs. Herbert Mitchell.
Hon. C. Beresford.	Mrs. Eustace.	Miss Mabel Noel.
Mrs. Arthur Birch.	Hon. Mrs. H. Elliot.	Miss Prothero.
Baroness Baxter.	Mrs. Thomas Fielden.	Mrs. J. Denison Pender.
Baroness Berners.	Miss Edith Fergusson.	Mrs. Peyton.
Mrs. Walter Begley.	Miss Fischer.	Mrs. John Paterson.
Mrs. Mordaunt Boyle.	Mrs. Thomas Freake.	Miss Paterson.
Mrs. G. F. Buxton.	Mrs. Albany Fetherston.	Miss A. J. Paterson.
Lady Margaret Browne.	Lady Gregory. [haugh.	Mrs. J. Edwin Ponder.
Mrs. French Brewster.	Mrs. A. E. Goldsmid.	Mrs. Henry B. Palliser.
Lady Bowen.	Miss Goulburn.	Lady Peel.
Miss Ella Crosse.	Hon. M. B. Guthrie.	Miss Alberta Ponsonby.
Miss Kathleen Crosse.	Countess F. Gleichen.	Miss Joanna Pollock.
Mrs. Elliott Currey.	Miss Greathed.	Mrs. Fredk. Pickering.
Lady Clerke.	Lady Elena Gordon.	Miss Russell.
Miss Clerke.	Miss Mabel Glyn.	Miss Alice Russell.
Mrs. Robert Cust.	Miss Henniker.	Miss Arlette Reynolds.
Miss Albinia Cust.	Hon. Mrs. A. Hewitt.	Miss Sieveking.
Mrs. Connor.	Lady Hilda Higgins.	Miss Stapyiton.
Mrs. Ralph P. Cator.	Mrs. J. B. Hartley.	Miss Helen Sandeman.
Miss Beatrice Cust.	Mrs. Henry Howard.	Mrs. Walter Stopford.
Miss Mabel N. Chesney.	Miss Hussey.	Miss Eric Smith.
Mrs. Herbert Cross.	Mrs. B. D. Harrison.	Hon. Mrs. L. Smyth.
Mrs. Collins.	Miss Harrison.	Mrs. Temple.
Hon. Mrs. A. Campbell.	Lady C. J. Hamilton.	Mrs. Hardyng Tyler.
Miss Helen Cochran.	Lady Hayter.	Mrs. Arthur Tharp.
Mrs. Henry Colville.	Hon. Theodora Keppel.	Hon. Ardyn Tyrwhitt.
Miss F. Leslie Melville.	Hon. Mrs. C. Kennedy.	Hon. L. Thompson.
Cartwright.	Mrs. Morgan Lloyd.	Miss Elsie Thomson.
Miss Marian L. Melville.	Lady Grace Lowther.	Miss Verschoyle.
Cartwright.	Mrs. Langton.	Mrs. E. W. D. Ward.
Hon. Emily Cathcart.	Lady Mary Liddell.	Mrs. O. O. Walker.
Mrs. C. Calveley-Cotton.	Miss Douglas Lane.	Mrs. Robert Wood.
Mrs. Charles Combe.	Mrs. Edward Lynch.	Miss Sackville West.
Miss May Drummond.	Miss Edith Moss.	Mrs. Stanier Waller.
Miss Edith Drummond.	The Lady Middleton.	Mrs. B. Worthington.
Mrs. H. A. Darbishire.	Miss MacGregor.	Miss Theresa Wynne.
Miss E. G. Darbishire.		

The Queen during her late visit to town received the boys of the Mathematical School of Christ's Hospital, who came to exhibit their drawings and charts to her Majesty. The Duke of Cambridge attended at Buckingham Palace to present the boys, and also the following gentlemen connected with the hospital:—Mr. John Derby Allcroft, M.P. (treasurer), Mr. Henry Rose and Mr. Frederick D. Dixon Hartland (governors), the Rev. Edward S. Carlos (head master of the Mathematical School), and Mr. Henry Watts Mason (drawing master). The Queen inspected the drawings and charts, which were laid before her by each boy separately; and her Majesty selected three drawings from those laid before her—viz., "Her Majesty's Ship Victoria and Albert," by Andrew E. M. Hook; "Her Majesty's Ship Eurydice," by C. Williamson; and "Her Majesty's Ship Bacchante," by Herbert J. Daly. The Queen also visited the South Kensington Museum and inspected Sir Frederick Leighton's new fresco of the "Arts of War." The Earl of Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross had audiences of her Majesty; also Mr. James Russell Lowell, Minister of the United States of America, who presented his credentials. The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Frederica of Hanover, the Hon. Mrs. C. Eliot, and the Hon. Horatia Stopford dined with her Majesty. Princess Beatrice, with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Leopold, were at the Prince and Princess of Wales's ball at Marlborough House. Princess Beatrice visited the Belgian Gallery, New Bond-street, to view the collection of pictures by Madame de l'Aubinière of the principal places in and about Bavaria. Her Royal Highness went to the Court Theatre.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, arrived at Windsor Castle on Saturday evening from London. The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote and Lady Northcote and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Very Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D., Dean of Worcester, officiated. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and their nieces (great-nieces to the Queen), Princesses Augusta Victoria and Caroline Matilda of Schleswig-Holstein, visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had an audience of the Queen, and, with Lady Northcote, the Dean of Worcester, and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, dined with her Majesty. Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood and the Hon. Lady Wood arrived at the castle on Monday, and were included in the Queen's dinner party.

Tuesday was the anniversary of the death of the much-lamented Duchess of Kent. Her Royal Highness's mausoleum at Frogmore was, by her Majesty's command, opened between the hours of half-past twelve and four p.m., to enable the members of the Royal household and their families to visit it. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the castle to luncheon. Assistant-Commissary James Langley Dalton arrived at the castle and had an interview with the Queen.

Her Majesty held a Council on Thursday. Mr. Henry Cecil Raikes, M.P., has been sworn in a member of the Privy Council.

The Earl of Onslow has kissed hands on his appointment as Lord in Waiting.

The Rev. H. A. Pickard, brother of the late Colonel A. F. Pickard, has had an interview with the Queen.

Mrs. Elizabeth Butler has submitted to the Queen her picture of "The Attack on Rorke's Drift," painted for her Majesty.

Miss Hélène Heale, holding the Duchess of Edinburgh's Scholarship at the National Training-School for Music, South Kensington, has played on the piano before her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

Mr. Horace Jones, architect to the Corporation of the City of London, has shown to the Queen the model of the memorial intended to be erected on the site of Temple Bar.

M. de Neuville has submitted for her Majesty's inspection his picture of "The Battle of Rorke's Drift."

The Queen has forwarded, through Lieutenant-General Sir H. F. Ponsonby, her annual subscription of £50 to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution.

Lady Abercromby has succeeded the Dowager Duchess of Athole as Lady in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Prince Leopold at Buckingham Palace on Saturday last. The Lord Mayor of London and Mr. Horace Jones (architect to the Corporation of the City of London) submitted for the Prince's inspection at Marlborough House the model of a memorial which it is proposed to erect on the site of old Temple Bar. His Royal Highness presided at a dinner at Willis's Rooms in aid of the funds of Westminster Hospital. The Prince and Princess, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. V. Povah, the Rev. A. H. Sitwell, and the Bishop of Manchester officiated. The Duke of Edinburgh visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House on Monday. The Prince and Princess, with the Duke, went to the St. James's Theatre in the evening.

Her Majesty's ship Bacchante, Captain Lord Charles Scott, having on board Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, arrived at Jamaica yesterday week from St. Thomas—all well, and will sail on the 22nd inst.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, on Sunday evening from St. Petersburg. The Duke, the president of Charing-Cross Hospital, has consented to preside at the festival dinner in aid of the funds of the institution, to be held at Willis's Rooms on May 4.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Bagshot Park on Saturday last. The Duke and Duchess have visited the Empress Eugénie at Chiselhurst; and have dined with the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn at their residence in Grosvenor-street.

Prince Leopold has been confined to Buckingham Palace for some days with a sprained knee.

We have reason to believe that a marriage is arranged between Princess Frederica of Hanover and the Baron de Pawel Rammingen, who was for many years the devoted friend and secretary, as well as the Aide-de-Camp, of her Royal Highness's father, the late King of Hanover.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein returned from Germany to Cumberland Lodge last week, accompanied by his nieces, Princesses Victoria and Caroline Mathilde of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with Earl and Countess Stanhope on Saturday.

The Duchess of Teck has, with the approval of the Queen, appointed the Hon. Mary Thesiger to be the lady in waiting to her royal Highness.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Sir Chandos Stanhope Hoskyns Reade, seventh Baronet, of Shipton Court, with Miss Maria Emma Elizabeth Conway-Griffith, only child and heiress of the late Mr. Trygarn Griffith, of Carregwilly, Anglesea, was solemnised on the 11th inst. at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Sir John Leigh Hoskyns, Bart., Rector of Aston Tirrold and Rural Dean, assisted by the Rev. E. B. Hawkshaw, Rector of Weston-under-Penyard, Herts, cousins of the bridegroom. The bride wore a dress of broadened white satin trimmed with satin, and a tulle veil over a wreath of myrtle and orange-blossoms. The bridesmaids were Miss Agnes Cornélie Reade, Miss Hawkshaw, Miss Carpenter, and Miss Bell, who wore dresses of cream-coloured cashmere trimmed with cardinal, and gold lockets bearing the initials C. and M., the present of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her maternal uncle, Mr. Carpenter; and the bridegroom's "best man" was Lieutenant Hawkshaw. The newly-married pair left for the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Frederic William Henry Myers, eldest son of the Rev. Frederic Myers, of Keswick, Cumberland, was married to Miss Evelyn Tennant, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Tennant, of Cadroxton, Neath, Glamorganshire. The ceremony took place in the afternoon of Saturday last, and was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Stanley, assisted by Canon Farrar. The bride, who wore a dress of white ivory satin, and a chaplet of white roses and orange-blossoms, was given away by her brother, Mr. Charles Coombe Tennant. The six bridesmaids were in blue China crêpe, hats of blue forget-me-nots, bouquets of scarlet flowers, and each had a white ivory fan, presented by the bridegroom. Prince Leopold was unavoidably prevented from attending by indisposition. His Royal Highness's wedding gift was a gold ruby bracelet.

The marriage of Sir Robert Moncrieff, Bart. (Scots Guards), and Miss Evelyn Hay is arranged to take place on Tuesday, April 6, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

The marriage arranged between Mr. George Clifford, eldest son of Sir Charles Clifford, and Miss Lawson, eldest daughter of Sir John Lawson, Bart., is fixed to take place on April 7.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

The festival dinner of the friends and supporters of the Westminster Hospital was held last Saturday, the Prince of Wales presiding. Amongst those present were Lord Elcho, M.P., the Dean of Westminster, Lord R. Grosvenor, Sir H. Rawlinson, K.C.B., Lord Stratheden and Campbell, Lord Bray, Lord Suffield, Sir Harry Keppel, and Sir Rutherford Alcock.

The toast of "The Queen" having been cordially received, Lord Elcho briefly proposed "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family."

The Prince of Wales, who, in rising to respond, was loudly cheered, said—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I am very grateful to my hon. friend for the very kind manner in which he has proposed this toast, and to you, gentlemen, for the kind way and cordial manner in which you have received it. I feel in rather a difficult position, having to respond so early in the evening to this toast. I can only thank Lord Elcho for the kind words in which he has given the toast; and I need hardly assure him that we are naturally anxious to do our duty in the position in which we are placed, and to render

all the assistance we can to all the good, charitable, and great objects we find in this country (Cheers). I will now, before sitting down, give the next toast; and it is that of "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces." It is a toast which, in all the great gatherings of Englishmen, is never omitted, and always received with kindness and enthusiasm. It is one of those stereotyped toasts which are applauded many times and on many occasions, and there is no doubt a difficulty in varying the form in which it is given and responded to. This is a toast which has its hold in the hearts of the people. Those who are proud of their country must know that we should never have arrived at our great prosperity without the services of our land and sea forces (Cheers). Our Army is maintained not so much for aggression as for defence. We have lately had two short campaigns, and we have every reason to be proud of the conduct of our soldiers, who have proved themselves brave and gallant men. Although remarks have been made as to the conduct of our forces, our Army is as brave and well-disciplined as ever it was (Loud cheers). With regard to the Navy, we have been making many changes in our ships, but we have a great and powerful fleet. It is costly, but in order to get usefulness and perfection you must spend money. I beg to couple with the toast the names of Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson and Sir Harry Keppel (Cheers).

The gentlemen alluded to having briefly responded, the Prince of Wales rose to propose the toast of the evening, as follows—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have now to call upon you to drink a bumper toast, and that is, "Success to the Westminster Hospital." In bringing this toast before your notice I am sure it is one you will most cordially and heartily receive, as the first object of our gathering this evening is to do all we can to support and help this excellent charity. As you are all well aware, this hospital is one of the oldest in London, having existed for upwards of 163 years. It is one of the first general hospitals started on the principle of supporting itself by voluntary contributions. I believe there are as many as 200 others in London for the relief of the sick poor, and Westminster Hospital is one of those which not only has that great and meritorious object in view, but also, by the training of medical men and nurses, benefits the community at large. Of late years an enormous number of different charities have been founded in our great metropolis which to some extent have diverted the public benevolence from the older hospitals, and this is one that has suffered. A few years ago the hospital was extended; but of the great expenditure thus caused only £7000 was provided by special contributions, and the balance had to be obtained by a sale of capital. It is to make that good that I make this appeal to-night. The utmost has been made of the hospital, and the only way to meet its present necessities is by the purchase of a small site near the hospital. This will require a large sum of money, and those who are inclined to be charitable can greatly aid the cause of the poor by coming forward with liberal subscriptions on this occasion. I feel sure that I have not made this appeal in vain, and I can only call on you, even in these times of depression and of personal economy, to do your best and drink with me, "Success to the Westminster Hospital" (Loud cheers). I beg to couple with this toast the name of the Dean of Westminster.

Dean Stanley, in briefly returning thanks, spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the zeal and ability with which the medical staff connected with the hospital discharged their duties, observing that the humblest patient in it was treated with as much care and attention as if the sufferer were his Royal Highness himself.

A liberal amount of subscriptions was the result of the appeal made on behalf of the charity, including a donation of twenty guineas from the Queen and one of a hundred guineas from the Prince of Wales.

SPECTATORS AT THE BOAT-RACE.

The yearly contest on the Thames between the two University Club picked crews of Oxford and Cambridge eight-oars will be decided about eight o'clock in the morning of the Saturday upon which this Number of our Journal is published. Leaving the regular chronicle of our "National Sports" to supply whatever report and comment may seem needful or proper at this moment upon the apparent condition or preparatory trials and exercises of the rival University crews, we have only to direct the reader's notice at present to our Sketches of some of the groups of spectators who are likely to be assembled, if it be tolerably fine weather, along the suburban banks of the river from Putney to Mortlake. Here are seen the "Dark Blues" and the "Light Blues," mustering in equal force of a holiday multitude, especially of the fair sex, whom gallantry would grace alike with the designation of "Blue Belles;" while the various misadventures of "People who did not see the Race," as conceived and portrayed by our Artist, in his knowing anticipations of their fate, are sufficient to fill two entire pages with a series of lively Engravings. Here is the charming young lady who has her own personal reasons for wishing success to Oxford; and the not less admirable maiden, a flower of a superior family, who prefers Cambridge from motives well known to all her female friends. The brother or cousin of one or the other elegant girl is looking out with a field-glass to see if the boats are coming, while they are chatting with each other, awaiting the rush and roar that will presently sweep past their carriage. As for the plebeian crowds and detached parties or individual figures in different queer positions, their experiences throughout the day would be a long story to tell, but are more quickly and effectively displayed by the humorous illustrations presented to our readers, who will therefore be content to dispense with a wordy comment. Every Londoner, at least, has had an opportunity of witnessing the incidents here delineated in the past years of these annual Saturnalia, which may be regarded as the Aquatic Derby Day on the banks of the Thames.

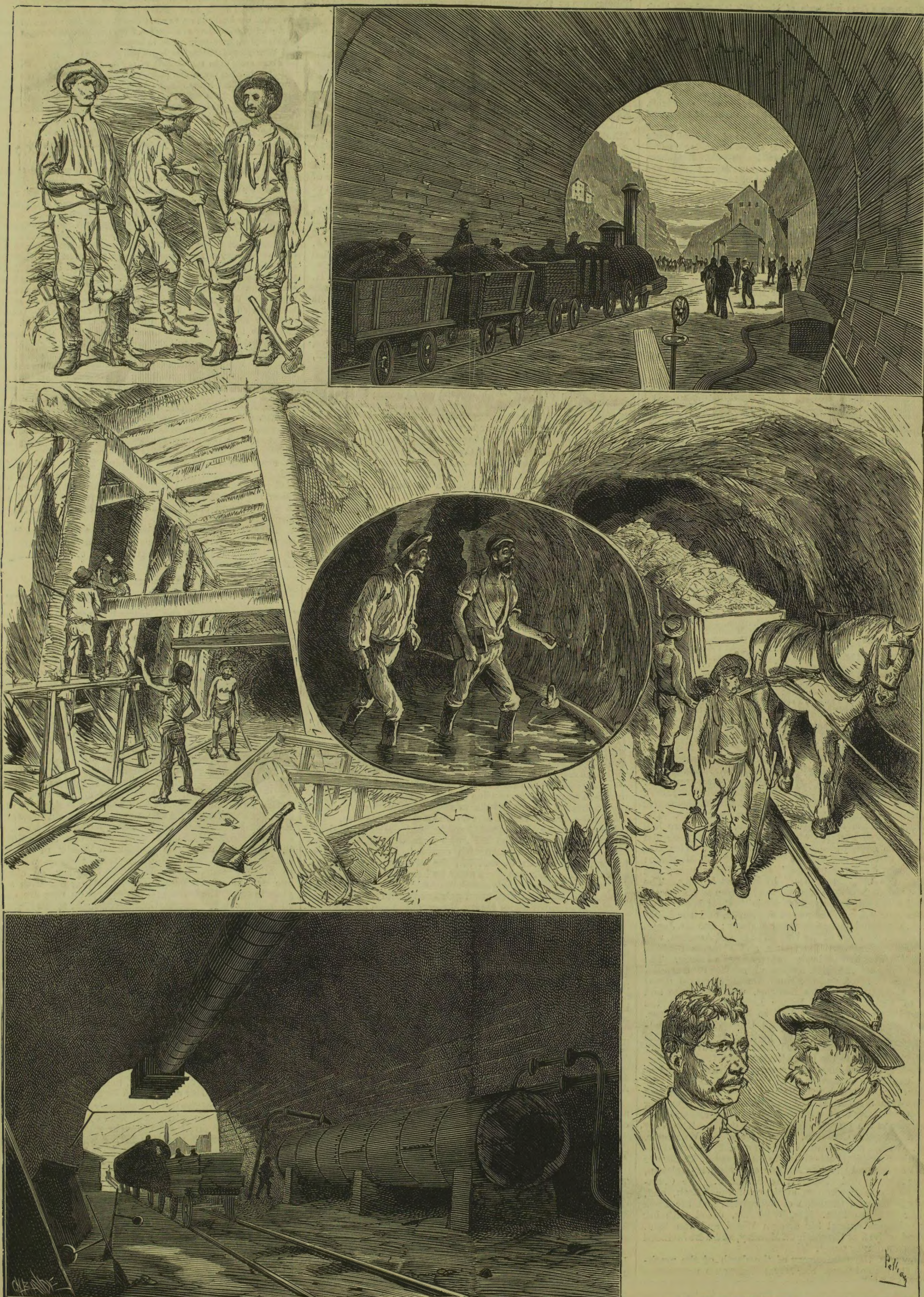
Messrs. William Denny and Co. launched from their ship-building yard, at Dumbarton, yesterday week, a handsome screw steamer of 3300 tons for the Peninsular and Oriental Company. She is built of steel, and has a longitudinal water ballast bottom. Her engines will be of 3500-horse power.

The account of the receipts and disbursements of the Duchy of Cornwall for the year ended Dec. 31, 1879, shows that the total income received for the year was £96,781. The total disbursements made were £91,157, of which £65,258 was paid to the Prince of Wales.

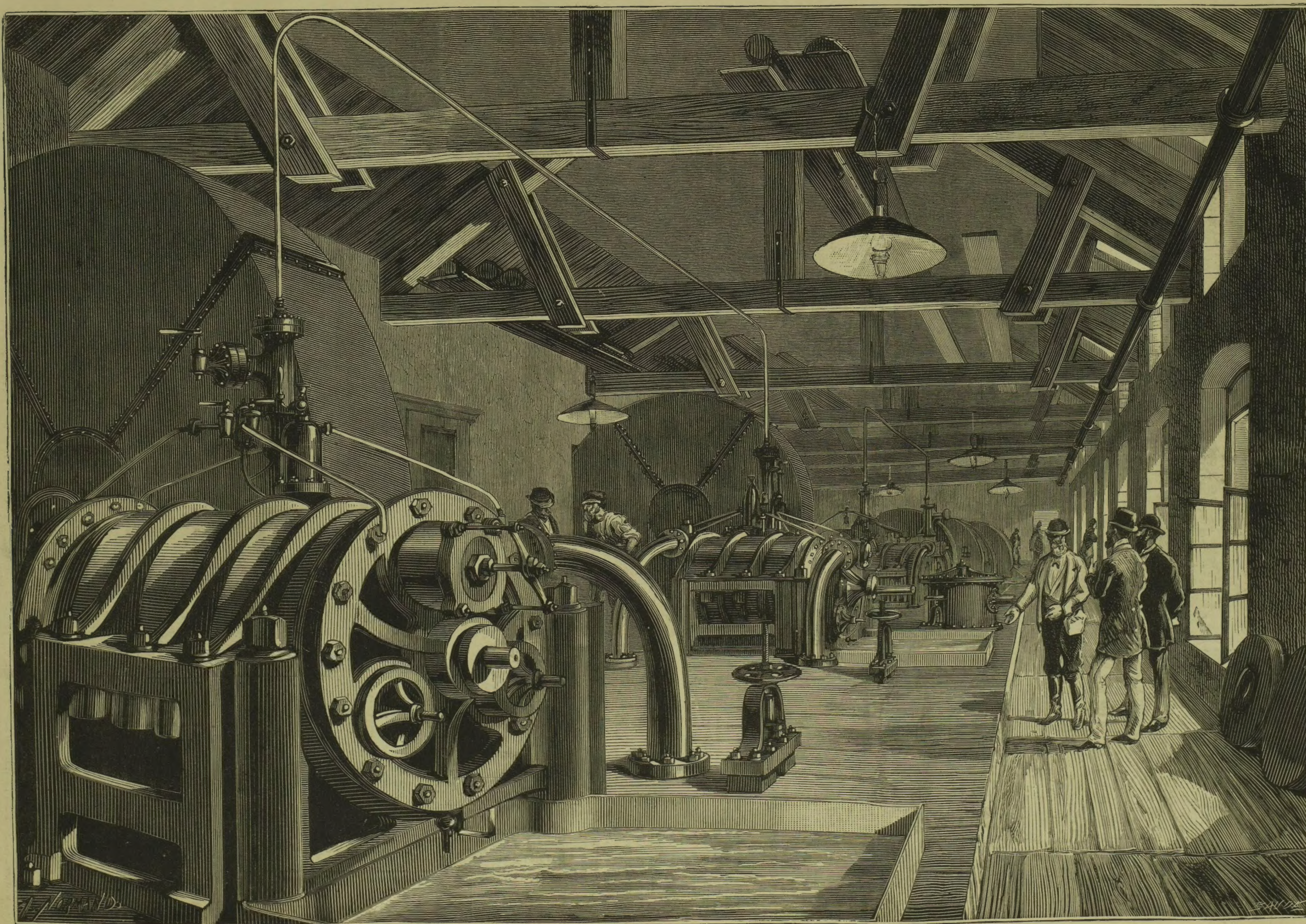
The Court of Appeal, reversing the judgment of the Queen's Bench, has decided that a co-operative society is not infringing the Pharmacy Act when one of its shareholders, who is a duly qualified chemist and druggist, dispenses drugs at the stores.

A claim by a sexton at Colchester named Martin to recover a large share in an estate chiefly held by Earl Beauchamp came before the Chancery Division on Tuesday. The claimant could only offer his own parole evidence of what had been said to him concerning his right, and, as such evidence is not admissible, the case was dismissed.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the first week in March was 94,317, of whom 48,284 were in workhouses, and 46,033 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1879, 1878, and 1877, these figures show an increase of 4084, 8449, and 8312 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 703, of whom 552 were men, 129 women, and 22 children.



The upper Illustration, a view of the tunnel's mouth, is taken at Göschenen, the north end. A view of the south end, at Airolo, is given at the bottom of this page. Groups of workmen variously employed, and the portraits of Neccaraviglia and Chisso, who perforated and blasted the last hole, from opposite sides, are represented in the other Sketches.



THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL: AIR-COMPRESSING MACHINERY AT AIROLO.—SEE PAGE 270.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

In addition to those which appeared in our Journal last week, some further illustrations of this great work are now presented. This tunnel is longer by 2696 metres, or above 3000 yards, than the Mont Cenis Tunnel; but has been got through in seven years and a quarter, whereas the Mont Cenis took thirteen years and a half. The principal engineer and contractor was the late M. Louis Favre, of Geneva, who died of apoplexy or heart-disease, last July, actually in the tunnel, in a visit of inspection. The length of the tunnel is 14,920 metres, or nine and a quarter miles. The dimensions of the tunnel are nearly identical with those of the Mont Cenis Tunnel. The height to the crown of the arch is 6 metres, or 19.68 ft.; maximum width, 8 metres, or 26.24 ft.; and minimum width, 24.93 ft. Various systems of construction are adopted, according to the nature of the ground. The highest part of the tunnel is 3781 ft. above sea level. M. Favre commenced working with Dubois and François rock-drills, which were simpler than those of Sommeiller, by compressed air supplied by steam-engines; but he afterwards employed McKean's rock-drills, and turbines to work the air compressors. The turbines were obtained from Messrs. Escher, Wyss, and Co., of Zurich, three being placed at the Göschenen end, and worked by water from the river Reuss under a head of 279 ft. At the Airolo end of the tunnel three other turbines were placed, worked by water from the Tremola under a head of 541 ft. Compressors made from the design of Professor Colladon were employed, each capable of supplying about 700 cubic feet of air per minute, at a pressure of eight atmospheres. During the course of the work it has been found that the water supply from the Tremola was insufficient, and M. Favre had to bring water in an aqueduct 3000 metres in length from the Ticino to work new turbines and for new compressors. This was about twelve months since; the new turbines were of cast iron, and when these were put in it was noticed that the older turbines, the wheels of which were in bronze in one piece, were, after making 155 million revolutions per annum for five years, in excellent order, and only required their adjustments, for which means were provided. Sixteen compressors were employed at each end of the tunnel supplying air for working from eighteen to twenty rock-drills and for ventilation. Other compressors were employed to supply the compressed air locomotives with air at twelve atmospheres for removing the debris to the mouth of the tunnel. For removing the debris from the inner part of the workings to those parts served by the locomotive, horses have been employed; and as the temperature within the tunnel has been about 100 deg. Fahr. it has been very deadly work for the horses, ten per month dying on an average, out of a stud of forty. The rock consists chiefly of a hard granite gneiss, much fissured, generally free from water; but some trouble was experienced in this respect a few months ago. At the Airolo end gravel, sand, and pebbles, were first met with; gypsum, tale, and mica schist were also found, succeeded by a dolomite. At about 286 ft. from the end, a bed of schist was pierced which discharged torrents of water; after this was passed granitic gneiss was entered. Some serpentine and other very hard beds have been met with, but that which has given as much trouble as any is probably the stratum of plastic material described before the Académie des Sciences by M. Colladon on Jan. 12 last. This stratum materially impeded the progress of the works about four months since, as it transmitted the pressure of the superincumbent or adjacent material to the centreing, and so great was this semi-fluid pressure that the very heavy granite voussoirs of the tunnel lining were frequently crushed. The McKean rock-drills are capable of drilling as many as twenty-six holes 4 ft. deep in a face about 6 ft. 6 in. square. The holes having been charged with dynamite, and properly tamped, about 2½ cubic metres have generally been dislodged. The progress of the boring has for some time been at the rate of from 20 ft. to 24.7 ft. per day. We have borrowed the above from our scientific contemporary the *Engineer*, which gives sections of the tunnel and its masonry lining at different parts, with some technical details of construction.

It is needful to add some explanation with reference to the subject of our page Engraving—namely, the hall which contains Professor Colladon's improved machines for compressing atmospheric air. This constitutes the power of expansive elasticity by which, as a substitute for steam-power, all the perforators and other mechanical instruments are kept in motion throughout the tunnel and the works connected with it. The air-compressing department may therefore be called the heart, or the main-spring, of the whole system of operations at the St. Gothard Tunnel. It may, indeed, be equally regarded as the heart and the lungs; for it supplies the ventilation, the needful air for the workmen to breathe in the tunnel, as well as that which remains, in a highly condensed state, in the long tubes or conduits, or in the reservoirs, to form the motive power of the boring apparatus. The great hall of the compressors, at Airolo, of which we give an illustration, contains twenty of those powerful compressing cylinders, most of them being arranged in sets of five together upon each stand, and worked by hydraulic force. This hydraulic force is produced by small turbines, constructed of bronze, on the Girard principle, each of which is of 200-horse power; and each turbine, when there is sufficient water, can work three of the air-compressing cylinders. The turbines are shown in our illustration, fixed on the top of their respective sets of compressors. They are supplied with water here by the Tremola, a stream which joins the Ticino lower down the valley; and likewise by an aqueduct from the Ticino, of which we have before spoken. The compressed air, having a density seven or eight times the ordinary density of atmospheric air, is stored up in a huge reservoir, 160 ft. long, behind this building; and is thence conveyed into the tunnel by a line of conduit pipes, to which fresh lengths are continually added, extending all the way inward, through the boring of the mountains, to the new face of rock which has to be opened. Here is the movable frame, travelling upon wheels and rails, which carries a number of perforating chisels, adjusted by screws and shifting socket-holders, to pierce the holes for blasting with dynamite. There may be from twelve to twenty-six holes made in the rock, arranged in a fanlike shape, their depth being from 30 in. to 48 in., according to the hardness of the stone. Water, from a tender which follows in the rear, is now and then squirted into the holes, to soften the rock for boring; and the chisels, which soon become blunted, are frequently changed for sharper ones. The required series of holes being made, the whole boring apparatus is drawn back to a safe distance; the holes are charged with dynamite, and are then exploded by a long fuze; when the rock has been blasted, fresh air is poured in to clear away the gas and smoke, and the loose stone is quickly removed. Another length of rails being laid down, the boring apparatus comes forward again to make the attack upon a new face of rock. The space opened in this manner is not the whole width and height of the tunnel, but only a boring gallery, in the upper part of its length, about 8 ft. high and 8 ft. wide, and this is afterwards enlarged by the ordinary mode of excavation. In some places, where the tunnel passes through soft and loose material, the boring and blasting process

cannot be applied, and the work has to be done by hand, while substantial timber props and planking must be put up, lest the earth should fall in upon the men at their work. Among the sketches we have engraved are some groups of the patient, brave, and laborious Piedmontese, Savoyard, and Swiss workmen, by whom this great and difficult task has been achieved. Their sufferings from heat and foul air, getting worse and worse as they penetrated farther, a distance of four or five miles on each side, into the centre of the mountain, were as severe, and as nobly endured, as ever those of soldiers in a prolonged siege or on the march, or those of sailors, Arctic travellers, or any desert explorers. The portraits of the two men, Neccaraviglia and Chisso, both natives of Piedmont, who had been employed in this tunnel from its commencement, and were formerly employed in the Mont Cenis Tunnel, are sketched at the bottom corner of the page. These men were chosen to have the honour of piercing the last thin screen of rock in the middle of the tunnel, and effecting the junction of the two working parties from its opposite ends, on the Sunday morning, the 29th ult., when that result was achieved. In other sketches we see the men fixing up wooden beams to support the roof of the tunnel, which will eventually be cased with a vaulting of masonry; or taking away the rubbish in a cart, after blasting the rock. The men wear little clothing, as it is so hot, and carry rude lamps suspended by a cord from one hand. In the view of the south end of the tunnel, at Airolo, are shown the tube and a reservoir of compressed air, not unlike the boiler of a steam-engine. The locomotives drawing trains of ballast-waggons in the tunnel are worked by this compressed air, and so are the smiths' forges, and all the machinery, for coal is at a high price in that Alpine district, and steam would cost too much. There still remains a great deal to be done, both in the tunnel, which has to be enlarged to its proper dimensions, and in the lines of approach north and south. It cannot be opened for traffic in much less than two years from this time.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber on Thursday, the 11th inst., the first divisions on the Tariff Bill took place, and in every instance the attempts of the Protectionists to impose higher duties than those recommended by the Committee were defeated. The delegates of the Pure, Advanced, and Extreme Left have decided to oppose any modification of clause 7 of the Ferry Bill and to interpellate the Cabinet in the Chamber the day after the second reading in the Senate. The Left Centre deputies decline to commit themselves to any resolution until the second reading is over. The Chamber on Saturday resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill, and agreed to the motion proposed by the Government and the Committee for exempting raw wool from duty.

The Managing Committee of the Right in the Senate held a meeting on Saturday, at which it was decided to accept no compromise in regard to the seventh clause of the Ferry Bill. Meanwhile petitions and meetings are being got up in the principal towns of France in favour of expelling the Jesuits. A large gathering of Parisian students was held in the Quartier Latin on Friday evening; and, after voting an appeal to the Government to proceed without delay in the expulsion of the Jesuits, an address to the students of the provinces was adopted.

In the Senate on Monday the debate on the second reading of the Ferry Education Bill took place. M. Pelletan moved that clause 7 should be restored, and the motion was rejected by 149 to 132. M. de Freycinet stated with regard to M. Dufaure's suggestion of a compromise that, despite the desire of the Cabinet for conciliation and their deference for the illustrious orator who addressed to them that appeal, they could not submit a fresh clause, the clause itself being in their eyes a compromise. The clause being rejected, it only remained for them to enforce the laws. The bill, as amended, was agreed to by 187 to 103.

There was a large attendance in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, when the Ferry Bill again came before that assembly, and the measure was declared urgent. An interpellation was put asking the Government what decision it meant to adopt with regard to unauthorised religious corporations. M. de Freycinet, in accordance with his statement made the previous day in the Senate, said that the Government would apply, on its own responsibility, the existing laws, and asked the Chamber for a declaration of confidence. An order of the day in this sense was then put and carried by a large majority. The Education Bill, as modified by the Senate, was afterwards adopted.

The Chamber on Monday, by 256 to 222, adopted the import duty of 1f. 50c. on sheep, as proposed by the Committee, rejecting the Government amendment of 50c. A number of other clauses of the Tariff Bill were agreed to without a division.

The appointment of M. Albert Grévy to the post of Governor-General of Algeria was gazetted on Tuesday.

Two Advanced Republicans, M. Millaud, Deputy, and M. Vallier, were on Sunday elected Senators for the Rhône, in the place of the late M. Valentin and M. Jules Favre. There was no serious opposition.

Three bye-elections to the Chamber were held on Sunday. At Mirande (Gers), M. Georges de Cassagnac, a younger brother of M. Paul de Cassagnac, was returned, in the place of his late father. At Rambouillet, M. Ferdinand Dreyfus (Republican) defeated M. Maurice Richard, the Bonapartist ex-Minister, a Legitimist candidate mustering only 759 votes. The late Deputy was a Republican. At Narbonne, Dr. Labadie (Republican) had a walk over on a second ballot.

Prince Orloff has received a telegram from Prince Gortschakoff conveying the Emperor's orders to leave Paris immediately, and accredit Count Kapnist, the Councillor of Embassy, Chargé-d'Affaires.

The Professors of the College of France have recommended M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu for the chair of Political Economy, formerly held by his father-in-law, M. Michel Chevalier.

The *Times*' correspondent at Paris says that the theatrical season there continues very lively. Saturday's representation of "Lucia di Lammermoor" at the Gaité was an immense success for Madame Patti, who was called on the stage five times after the grand air. She was well supported by Signor Nicolini. The company has much improved since the first days. A distinguished pianist, Mlle. Perez de Brambilla, on Friday played concertos of Hummel and Beethoven at the Salle Herz with great brilliance and success. On Monday the first representation of "Aida" at the Opera took place.

Paris is getting the start of other capitals as regards public clocks, the Municipality having contracted with the Pneumatic Clock Company for the erection of a number of clocks in the principal thoroughfares. Some of them were set in motion on Monday evening. Each clock consists of two opaque glass dials, with a hollow space between, in which a gas-burner is lit at night, so that the time can be seen by persons approaching in either direction. The hands are moved at an interval of a minute by means of pneumatic tubes, the air being pumped in by a six-horse power engine. Observatory time is,

of course, given, and the company offer to lay tubes to private houses. The principle is that of an Austrian firm—Popp and Hirsch—and it will have to compete with the electric clocks used at the railway stations.

Information has (the *Standard* says) been received of a rupture between France and Madagascar consequent upon a misunderstanding between the French Consul and the Hova Government. The Consul is reported to have hauled down his flag and to have appealed to his Government for support.

SPAIN.

In Monday's sitting of the Senate the debate on Cuban affairs was continued. Señor Canovas del Castillo, replying to the remarks of General Concha in last Saturday's sitting, said that he approved of some of the General's suggestions, but was opposed to others. Speaking of the abolition of slavery in Cuba, the Premier stated that, with the view of avoiding a Ministerial crisis, he had offered no opposition to the bill on the subject brought forward by Marshal Martinez Campos. Concerning the proposed reforms in Cuba, the Premier said that the Government would make no compromise with administrative immorality and would deal rigorously with all corrupt functionaries.

Fighting has taken place in Cuba between the Spanish troops and the insurgents, in which the latter lost five killed, seven wounded, and thirty-six prisoners. Two hundred and fifty-seven insurgents afterwards submitted.

Otero's appeal against the sentence of death passed upon him by the Tribunal of First Instance, for attempting the life of King Alfonso, has been rejected by the Court of Cassation.

ITALY.

Sunday being King Humbert's birthday, his Majesty reviewed the troops forming the garrison of Rome. A great number of people assembled to witness the review, and the King was enthusiastically cheered. Four hundred students of Pisa have sent a congratulatory address to King Humbert.

The debate in the Chamber on the foreign policy of the Government began on Thursday, the 11th. Eight interpellations and interpellations were entered on the President's books. On the 12th Signor Visconti Venosta attacked the foreign policy of the Government. Italy, he said, was isolated in the councils of Europe. She was not sufficiently Conservative to reassure Turkey, nor sufficiently Liberal to satisfy Greece. Signor Visconti Venosta also asked what the intentions of the Government were with respect to the Italia Irredenta movement, and said he was grieved to see that the relations with Austria, formerly so satisfactory, were now less friendly. He added:—"We have lost the confidence of Europe, and it is necessary to regain it by means of a policy having for its object the promotion of the general interest, and not the furtherance of small and party views." Signor Visconti Venosta concluded by saying he would still hope that Italy might be able to regain her old position, but he deplored the ground which he feared had been lost to her for ever. The Chamber continued on Monday the discussion on the foreign policy of the Ministry. Signor Crispi, in a long speech, attacked the policy of the Government on account of its want of energy. He added that the Italia Irredenta movement was a legacy of the badly arranged peace concluded in 1866, that it had no real importance, and that to try and put it down by force would be an error of statesmanship. Signor Crispi blamed Signor Depretis for having thwarted the legitimate desires of Greece for the annexation of Albanian territory, and concluded by saying that what Italy required was a firm and powerful Government: such a one alone would possess influence abroad.

Signor Cairoli made a speech in the Chamber on Tuesday, in which he declared that peace is a necessity for Italy, and that the Government is firmly resolved to respect its international obligations.

The anniversary of the death of Mazzini passed off quietly at Genoa, the statesman's birthplace.

BELGIUM.

The Empress of Austria arrived at Brussels on the 11th inst. from London. Her Majesty was received at the railway station and accompanied to the palace by all the members of the Belgian Royal family, the Austrian Minister, and the principal Court dignitaries.

The Chamber has agreed to the Education votes by 23 to 27, the entire Right forming the minority; and to the Diplomatic votes by 51 votes to three abstentions.

GERMANY.

Last week the German Emperor unveiled a statue at Berlin in memory of his mother, Queen Louise, the fair but unfortunate Consort of Frederick William III. of Prussia. The Crown Prince had returned from Italy for the occasion; while the three remaining children of the deceased Queen, the Emperor, Prince Charles, and the Dowager Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, were the most prominent figures in the spectacle. The monument stands in a flowery nook of the Thiergarten, opposite the statue of Frederic William III.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that there seems little reason to question the truth of the report of the engagement of Prince William, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, but that his betrothed is not Princess Caroline Mathilda, the second, but Princess Auguste Victoria, eldest daughter of the late Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

The Committee to whom the German Army Bill was referred have adopted clause 1 (fixing the strength of the army on a peace footing from 1881 till 1888), with the proviso that, instead of 1 per cent of the population, the number of men shall be fixed at 427,274; have adopted clause 2 (increasing the cadres) without alteration; and have agreed to clause 3 (requiring the reserve of the first class to come up for drill), with some modifications.

In Monday's sitting of the German Parliament the Treaty of Commerce with Hawaii was read the first time.

The *Germania* states that the Pope has expressed to the Archbishop of Cologne his approval of the declarations relative to Socialism with which the latter accompanied the promulgation of the recent Papal Encyclical. The Pope also expressed his fervent hope that peace would be restored in ecclesiastical affairs in the German Fatherland, and declared that on the part of the Holy See nothing was being left undone to restore the concord between Church and State in Germany.

The Prussian Minister of Education, who recently issued a prescript specifying the words the spelling of which is henceforth to be different from that which has hitherto prevailed, has dispatched a Ministerial ordinance requiring all school teachers to prepare themselves to commence teaching the new spelling to all children attending school from April 1 next. All new school-books are henceforth to be printed with the reformed spelling, and no educational works with the old spelling will be permitted to be used in schools after the lapse of a certain interval. The Governments of Austria, Bavaria, and Würtemberg had adopted the new spelling some little time before that of Prussia. With the exception of one or two limited classes of words, the reformed orthography has



THE STATE OF IRELAND.—EVICTED: A SKETCH ON THE ROAD IN CONNEMARA.

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

already received the adherence of the leading organs of the daily and periodical press. The changes, after all, are very limited compared with what were recommended by the late Professor von Raumer, who was commissioned by the Prussian Government to draw up the official report on the subject. In an ordinary German newspaper not more than one or two per cent of the words appear with a different spelling from that hitherto prevailing.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria received on the 11th inst. a number of congratulations on the occasion of the betrothal of the Crown Prince with Princess Stéphanie of Belgium—first from the Common Ministers, then from the Austrian Ministers, the chiefs of the highest departments of the public service, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Reichsrath, the Mayor of Vienna, with a deputation of the town, the Standing Committee of the Diet of Lower Austria, and a number of other high officials.

The Emperor is expected to visit Brussels at the beginning of next month.

Count Falkenhayn, the Minister of Agriculture, and Baron de Korb-Weidenheim, the Minister of Finance, have been made Privy Counsellors. His Majesty has also nominated the Archimandrite Andriewicz Greek and Oriental Metropolitan of Czernowitz.

The Budget Committee on the 11th inst. adopted the Government bill providing for the continued levying of the taxes, and resolved to refer the Ministerial proposal to raise 20,000,000 fl. by the issue of gold rentes for the purpose of covering the deficit to a Committee of three members, who will be charged to procure information as to the amount really required.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath has passed all the clauses of the Arlberg Railway Bill, without any essential modification of its provisions, as proposed by the Committee. There were only twenty-three dissentients.

The Budget Committee of the Lower House of the Reichsrath have adopted the preliminary vote of credit for 20,000,000 fl. in Gold Rente asked for by the Government to cover expenses to be incurred during the present year.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Pesth states that the emigration from North Hungary assumes great proportions. Eight thousand persons, mostly Slavonians, emigrated last winter from the Comitatus of Saros alone, after having sold their property for a mere nothing.

The Franco-Hongroise Insurance Company in Pesth has engaged a lady doctor, Countess Vilma Hugonay, who obtained her doctorate in Zurich, to perform the examination of female applicants for life insurance.

TURKEY.

Sir A. H. Layard has formally protested against the arrangement entered into by the Porte with the Galata bankers, declaring that the indirect taxes have already been hypothecated to the English bondholders.

We hear also that Sir A. H. Layard has protested against the scheme of inclosing one hundred metres of the quay at Smyrna, as being contrary to the convention entered into between Sir H. Elliott and Fuad Pasha; and that in consequence of the representations of the British Ambassador the Porte has ordered the works to be stopped.

It has been resolved by the Government to double the land tax, in order to balance the Budget.

Osman Pasha is stated to have arranged the accounts of the indemnity to be paid to Russia for the maintenance of the Turkish prisoners of war and to be now on his way back to Constantinople from St. Petersburg.

A telegram from Captain Clayton, the British Vice-Consul at Van, to Sir Henry Layard, states that the population in that district are in such a destitute state that they search in the mountains for roots, and mix them with linseed as a substitute for bread. In searching for this food, which they have only once a day, many of them are frozen to death.

We learn from Constantinople that disturbances have broken out in the province of Salonica in consequence of the depreciation of the currency. In Kurdistan bands of brigands have made their appearance.

The Provincial Assembly of Eastern Roumelia has been convoked to meet in extraordinary session on the 22nd inst. to vote the Budget for the coming year, and to consider the contract for the construction of the Bourgas-Yamboli Railway.

SERVIA.

For the financial year 1880-1 the Budget estimates the revenue at £780,819. Prince Milan's civil list has been increased.

ROUMANIA.

The proposal for the creation of a National Bank, upon the basis of the National Bank of Belgium, has been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

EGYPT.

Telegrams of Tuesday's date from Alexandria report that the Tribunal of First Instance in that city has declared itself incompetent to decide the question of the Egyptian Government's liability on account of the arrears of the half-yearly coupons of the Unified Debt and the open market purchases for the redemption of the debt.

AMERICA.

Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, announces that he intends every week to invest all the revenues, less the actual expenditure, and a proportionate share of the interest accruing on the public debt, in the purchase of 5 per cent and 6 per cent United States bonds on public offer in New York.

It has been officially announced that the United States ship *Constellation* will carry the provisions for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

Mr. Parnell had on the 11th inst. a final conference with his followers at New York about establishing a Land League in the United States. He boasts of having collected 200,000 dollars, one eighth of which is for political purposes; but the States papers say his mission has been a signal failure.

Mr. Dennis Kearney, the labour agitator at San Francisco, has been found guilty of a charge of using threatening language, calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1000 dollars.

The quarterly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, recently issued, shows the enormous growth of the number of alien passengers who arrived in the United States from 1830 to 1879 inclusive. In the former year the number was only 23,322; in the latter it was 197,954. In the year 1873 alone, the figures rose as high as 473,141. In many years the figures were in excess of those for the year 1879. In every year the estimated number of emigrants from the States was very small as compared with the immigrants who arrived. Last year the "excess" of immigrants over emigrants was 135,825, and the report states that this is a fair specimen of the years generally.

A lock-out has occurred in the pianoforte factories in New York, by which 5000 men are thrown out of employment.

A report has reached New York stating that the Indians in Southern Colorado have massacred several whites.

CANADA.

It is announced from Ottawa that Princess Louise has now almost completely recovered from the effects of her accident.

A deficit of 350,000 dols. is shown in the Budget presented on the 10th inst. in the Nova Scotian House of Assembly. Mr. Campbell, a member of the House of Assembly, has given notice of a motion to the effect that Nova Scotia should withdraw from the Dominion unless she receive a fair share of the Fishery Award.

According to a telegram of Sunday's date from Victoria (Vancouver Island), in consequence of heavy snowfalls in the upper country, nearly all the live stock there will perish.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A *Times* telegram from Cape Town states that the Transvaal Legislative Assembly was opened on March 10 by the Administrator, Colonel Lanyon, when a vote of thanks was passed to Sir Garnet Wolseley and the forces engaged in the late war against Secocoeni. The Boer meeting has again been postponed. False rumours having been circulated of a probable withdrawal of British authority, Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphed on the 9th inst. to the Imperial Government, and received a reply from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, confirming the explicit statements previously made as to the inability of the Government to entertain any proposal for the withdrawal of the Queen's authority from the Transvaal.

Sir Garnet Wolseley left Maritzburg on the 24th ult., and was to be present at the opening of the Transvaal Legislature.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has been offered and has accepted the position of Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards. He will return to England at the end of June or the beginning of July.

We learn from Cape Town, under date of Monday, that the position of affairs in Basutoland is considered critical in consequence of the determination of the Government to insist on the disarmament of the natives.

An extensive diamond robbery was effected in Cape Town on Monday night. According to a *Times* Telegram:—"Some person, supposed to have been secreted in the General Post-office building, obtained access to the registered mail bag from Kimberly, and deliberately emptied all the sealed packets of diamonds, carrying off the whole of their contents, estimated variously at from £30,000 to £50,000, the principal part of which was covered by insurance. The robbery was evidently done by one well acquainted with the manner in which the diamond parcels are made up, for the ordinary registered letters were left uninjured. The total weight of the packets rifled is said to be thirty pounds. They formed part of the mail despatched from the Diamond-Fields on the 4th of March, but arrived too late for the last outgoing English steamer, and were to have been forwarded by the steamer Pretoria."

INDIA.

The Cabul correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Sunday, says that the general aspect of affairs in Afghanistan is hopeful. No hostile gathering is known to exist in any quarter, and the approaching season demanding the agricultural activities of the people is likely to leave them little leisure or disposition for warlike counsels. Meanwhile every effort is being made to conciliate them. The latest accounts from Ghuznee indicate a strong likelihood that Mahommed Jan will submit to us, and that Moosa will be restored to his mother at Cabul. Abdurrahman makes no sign. In the Candahar district all is quiet. But a special telegram from the *Daily News* correspondent at Lahore states that confirmation has been received of the news that many thousand Afghans have assembled in Kohistan under a resolute leader. According to a Cabul letter, Mahommed Jan intends to join Mahommed Hussein Khan in the Logar Valley, for the purpose of attacking Butkak.

Sir Richard Temple, hitherto Governor of Bombay, left Bombay last Saturday, on his return to England. An immense concourse of people witnessed his departure. A proposal has been made to erect a statue in honour of the Governor. A large meeting of Europeans and natives was held to express their respectful and grateful recognition of his administration. The same evening Sir Richard was entertained at dinner at the Byculla Club. Pending the arrival of Sir James Fergusson, his successor, Mr. Ashburner administers the Government.

At Calcutta General Fraser has been appointed Public Works member of the Supreme Council during the absence on leave of Sir Andrew Clarke.

The silver medal of the Cobden Club, offered to the most successful student in Political Economy in the University of Madras, has been won by P. Thanu Pillai, a native student, who passed the M.A. degree, and obtained the highest number of marks in Political Economy in the February examination.

AUSTRALIA.

By telegram from Brisbane, dated March 16, we learn that Sir Arthur Kennedy, the Governor of Queensland, will return on March 19 to England on leave, and Mr. Bell will act as deputy-governor during his absence.

The subscriptions collected in Queensland for the relief of the distress in Ireland amount to £11,000.

Queensland ranks high in the awards given at the Sydney Exhibition, and has made an application for space to the extent of 8000 square feet in the exhibition to be held at Melbourne.

The value of the Queensland imports in 1879 was £3,000,000, and that of the exports £3,250,000. The season's exports of sugar amounted to 11,000 tons.

The *Melbourne Argus* estimates the yield of gold in the colony of Victoria in the year 1879 at a little over 715,000 oz., being nearly 39,000 oz. less than in 1878, and being also less than half the quantity obtained in 1868. The *Argus* adds:—"It is well known that the yields of gold during the latter half of 1879 were much superior to those of the first half, and if mining should continue as healthy during 1880 as it has recently been, it is probable that the yield for it will exceed that of the year just closed." The amount of gold coin issued from the Melbourne Mint in 1879 was 703,709 oz., the value of which was £2,740,000.

The whole of the allotments of space to British exhibitors in the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880 have been forwarded to the respective applicants, with the exception of those for agricultural implements and machinery. The applications in this class would, if granted, occupy an area so large that it would be impossible to find room for them in the exhibition building, and a telegram has been sent to Melbourne asking whether the commissioners there will provide the necessary additional space. Pending a reply, no decision can be arrived at by the London committee. The Government of the United States propose, at their own cost, to erect a separate annexe for their exhibition of agricultural implements and machinery.

CHINA.

A rumour from Shanghai, which was published as a telegram last Saturday, that Chung-How, the Chinese Ambas-

sador to Russia, who negotiated the Kuldja Treaty, had been beheaded, is, we understand, incorrect. Chung-How has been thrown into prison and sentenced to be beheaded, but it is regarded as probable that his punishment will be commuted.

The *Daily News* correspondent in Alexandria telegraphs that the general condition of Egypt is steadily improving, and that arrears of taxes are easily collected.

Every part of the island of Cyprus was visited by an extraordinary heavy fall of snow on Saturday night. The cotton and grain crops are reported to be excellent.

Lord Napier of Magdala, the Governor of Gibraltar, arrived there on Sunday evening. His Excellency was accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Major the Hon. R.W. Napier.

Major-General Sir Edward B. Hamley has been appointed her Majesty's Commissioner to take part in the demarcation of the frontier of Turkey in Asia.

Canadian advices received in Liverpool report that bergs and large fields of ice have been met with on the coast, and the voyages of both steamers and sailing-ships have been attended with an unusual degree of risk.

Mr. Weld, the Governor of Tasmania, has been appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements, in the place of Sir W. C. F. Robinson, who was recently transferred to the Governorship of Western Australia.

The salary attached to the office of British Resident at Zululand has been raised to £1200, that being double the sum originally intended. Mr. Melnotte Osborn has already assumed the duties of the appointment.

The *Standard* states that the Government of Uruguay has, at the request of her Majesty's Government, consented to the establishment at Monte Video of a dépôt for naval stores for the use of British ships of war.

Her Majesty has approved of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. G. P. Villiers as Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, in the place of Captain Swaine, who will be transferred to Constantinople, in succession to Colonel Godfrey Clerk, who resigns the post for the purpose of returning to duty with his battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has approved of promotion being conferred upon the undermentioned officers in recognition of their services during the late Zulu campaign:—"Assistant-Commissary-General W. F. Wright, C.B., with the local rank of Deputy Commissary-General in South Africa, to be Deputy Commissary-General; Assistant-Commissaries C. G. L. Campbell and John Stevens to be Deputy Commissaries."

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the official announcements of the appointments of Sir James Fergusson, Bart., to be Governor of Bombay; of Lord Colchester to be a Charity Commissioner for England and Wales; and of Mr. R. P. Mallett to be Bailiff of Jersey. The appointment is also announced of Dr. John Thomas Banks to be one of the Physicians in Ordinary to her Majesty in Ireland, in the room of the late Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart.

The Extra Supplement.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

A scene on the road in Connemara, where a poor Irish peasant family, having been forced to quit the cottage and little plot of ground for which they can no longer pay the smallest rent, are going to seek what shelter they can find elsewhere, is the subject of one of our Illustrations, forming the Extra Supplement Large Engraving. The title which has been given to it—"Evicted"—is merely the hard common name of a hard and too common fact in many districts of Ireland, as in those lately visited by our Special Artist; and it will not be supposed to be meant in the way of casting reproach on the landowners or their agents, or the officials of the law who have to act in cases of distraint and ejectment. But we are, it is to be hoped, all equally disposed to pity the unhappy condition to which such great numbers of the small tenantry have been reduced by a combination of disastrous influences, not justly to be ascribed to the faults of any class of people. At any rate, there will be no dispute or doubt concerning the duty of sending them relief, in the most judicious manner that can be devised, and of promoting the wisest measures for their permanent benefit. The Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Fund now amounts to £83,000, and the Dublin Mansion House Fund has reached £117,000, out of which £82,000 has been granted for various purposes.

The buildings erected for the Crouch End Coffee Tavern and Working Men's Club, called "The China Cup," situated in Park-road, Crouch End, are to be opened by the Earl of Shaftesbury this (Saturday) afternoon.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts presented the prizes at the East London Amateur Floricultural Society's fifteenth annual spring flower show, held this week at the Bow and Bromley Institute.

There was a gathering of ladies and gentlemen last Saturday afternoon in the drawing-room of Miss Davenport Hill and Miss Florence Davenport Hill, daughters of the late Mr. Matthew Davenport Hill, and nieces of the late Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., at their residence at Hampstead, for the purpose of hearing an explanation of the objects of the Coffee Music Hall Company (Limited). The Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, M.P., a member of the council, occupied the chair. Dr. Norman Kerr described the object of the company, and said that the existing music-halls were a great cause of intemperance among females. The meeting was also addressed by Sir Henry Cole, who expressed a hope that these music-halls would be opened on Sundays for the performance of sacred music. Resolutions in favour of the object of the company were unanimously passed, and a number of applications were made for £1 shares. The capital is to be £50,000.

On Tuesday the fifteenth annual meeting of the governors of the Middle-Class Schools Corporation was held at the Mansion House. The Marquis of Londonderry presided. The report, which was read by the Rev. William Rogers, Rector of Bishopsgate, stated that the average number of pupils in attendance at the school in Cowper-street during the last year had been 1170. The examiner was well satisfied with the work done and the general management and discipline of the school. Various pupils had gained distinctions at the Universities. The annual exhibition of drawings, models, and other works executed at the school during the year was held in December; and dramatic and musical performances were given by the boys on three evenings, during which the school was visited by upwards of 10,000 persons. The council were happy to be able to state that the receipts covered the expenses, but they had not been able to reduce the deficit of £3000 which arose out of the early working of the school, and they urgently impressed upon the governors and all interested in the schools the importance of an endowment fund to meet the expenses incurred in the maintenance of the buildings.



THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The electioneering campaign has fairly begun, and both parties are busily gathering and marshalling their forces for the forthcoming struggle at the polling-booths. Addresses and speeches literally flood the country. Over the ocean of talk we can take only a swallow's flight, lightly touching the surface here and there.

It will not be uninteresting to notice at the outset that the Earl of Derby has formally announced his secession from the Conservatives. He has written to Earl Sefton to say that he cannot support the present Government; and as neutrality, however from personal feelings he might prefer it, is at a political crisis an evasion of public duty, he has no choice except to declare himself, however reluctantly, as ranked among their opponents.

Mr. Gladstone, in his address to the electors of Midlothian, remarks that for the first time in our history Parliament has been dissolved after a few weeks' existence and without the occurrence of any difficulty. He describes the Prime Minister's letter as containing baseless and terrifying assertions, intended to hide from view the acts of the Ministry and their effect upon the country. To these he draws attention in detail, and he charges the Ministry with having neglected home legislation, aggravated the public distress, augmented taxation and expenditure, and brought about a series of deficits unexampled in modern times; while as to foreign affairs, they have strained, if not endangered, prerogative, weakened the Empire, and dishonoured it in the eyes of Europe. For domestic legislation (as to which he remarks that the Premier's address is a blank), the electors must, he says, in the future, as in the past, look to the Liberal party. As to our ascendancy in Europe, he asks the electors to judge of it by what has recently happened in Turkey, though, he adds, to attain a moral and unenvied ascendancy would be, indeed, a noble object for any Minister or any Empire.

The Earl of Dalkeith has appealed for re-election by the Midlothian constituency, whom he has represented in Parliament for twenty-one years.

The Home Secretary has issued his address to the electors of South-West Lancashire. Mr. Cross alludes to the Russo-Russian War and the approval given by the country to the course then taken by the Government, which had been successful in preserving peace in the rest of Europe. He appeals to the verdict of the electors for a decision that the Government have done their duty to the country. He trusts that cordial relations may soon be re-established with the Afghan people. He hopes that in the future more time will be at the disposal of the Government for domestic legislation and economic reform. To hold an inquiry into the demands for an Irish Parliament would be an act of treason against the Empire.

Mr. Lowe's address, which appears in the shape of a letter to Sir Julian Goldsmid, states that he desires to offer himself for re-election by the London University. The right hon. gentleman considers the issue now before the country the most momentous in his memory, and observes that the Premier declares that England will not be content with equality among the Powers, but aspires to pre-eminence. The Conservatives, Mr. Lowe continues, have worn out their old principles, and their vocation as Tories is gone.

Several election meetings were held yesterday week in various parts of the metropolis. Mr. Gladstone, who had been announced to attend a meeting of Marylebone electors in a hall in Newman-street, found the place so besieged that he was obliged to address a large crowd in the street, as well as to speak to those who had been fortunate enough to get into the hall, where he also spoke for three quarters of an hour. Mr. Holms and Professor Fawcett, the members for Hackney, addressed a great meeting of their constituents in the Shore-ditch Townhall. Especial emphasis was laid upon the value of unity in the Liberal party, and each of the hon. gentlemen advised his supporters to vote for his colleague in the representation.

Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Chitty, Q.C., were present at an open-air meeting at Oxford in the evening. Sir W. Harcourt, in the course of his remarks, referred to the Budget, saying that although the deficit was to be met by terminable annuities, yet the money would have to be paid. He also remarked that the Government had started with a large surplus, which they had now succeeded in converting into a deficit, the excuse for which in former years had been wars, but now they were at peace.

Lord Sandon has issued his address to the electors of Liverpool, and refers to the recent contest in that borough when they by an unmistakable vote announced their approval of the domestic and foreign policy of her Majesty's Government. The effect of that vote had been most marked, and it had strengthened the hands of the Government in endeavouring to maintain the peace of the world. It was now for the country to determine whether the maintenance of the unity of the Empire at home and the safety of the Empire abroad could be wisely confided to the discordant and dubious leaders of the Liberal party.

Lord Hartington and Mr. Grafton, the Liberal candidates for North-East Lancashire, addressed a meeting of electors at Accrington on Saturday. Lord Hartington, being unable to find any adequate motive for dissolution, suggested that it had all along been the intention of the Government to dissolve in the middle of the Session. If that was so, then by their Water Bill they had lent themselves to a gigantic gambling job, and Parliament had been made to perform a solemn farce. Lord Beaconsfield had been unable to get up a cry against the Liberal party in connection with either obstruction or Home Rule, and he (Lord Hartington) denied that there had been anything discreditable to the Liberal party in their action towards the Home Rule question. As to Lord Beaconsfield's reference in his manifesto to foreign affairs, he was ready to challenge almost every word. If the foreign policy of the Government had been as successful as it had been unsuccessful, the claim upon the people of the country with which Lord Beaconsfield concluded his letter would be the most audacious which had ever been made. In the evening Lord Hartington attended a meeting at Blackburn in support of the Liberal candidates, and said the Liberal party in the House of Commons had been repeatedly defeated when it had challenged the policy of the Government; it now appealed from the House of Commons to the country.

The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has issued his address to the electors of East Gloucestershire. It is very brief. He thanks his constituents for enabling him to take part as a Minister in the momentous affairs of the last six years, and hopes now that the aspect of foreign and colonial affairs is more quiet, that a new Parliament will devote attention to domestic questions, none of which is more pressing than local taxation, which he desires to help in adjusting.

The address of the Solicitor-General to the electors of Launceston appeared on Saturday morning. Sir Hardinge Giffard states that the issues before the country are of momentous importance to our own country, to Europe, and to the whole world. Foreign Governments have been assured that England's firm attitude was attributable solely to the influence of the Ministry for the time being, and was not in harmony with

the feelings of the English people. Europe is now looking with anxiety to see in what spirit the English people will respond. If the response should place in doubt the firmness of English policy on the continuity of English statesmanship, it would be alike disastrous to English interests and European peace. Sir Hardinge will address the electors on Wednesday next.

In his address to the electors of Mid-Lincolnshire, Mr. H. Chaplin alludes to the great agricultural questions upon which he is a recognised authority. He insists that the injustice of the malt tax and the pressure of local rates on agriculturists at the present time should be remedied, and he considers it is monstrous to expect the English farmer to contend with an ever-increasing foreign competition if his own agricultural produce continues to be exceptionally taxed, while that of the foreigner is imported free.

Lord John Manners, in his address to the electors of the Northern Division of Leicestershire, claims support as a member of a Government which has sustained the honour of the country in her foreign relations. He deprecates allowing the Army and Navy to fall into weakness or decay, but maintains that Ministers have been mindful of the interests of ratepayers, and have done much to promote the well-being of the people.

Mr. W. E. Forster, speaking the same day at Bradford, criticised Lord Beaconsfield's manifesto, and defended the Liberal party from the charge of coquetting with Home Rule. On the subject of the foreign policy of the Government, he denied that they had maintained the supremacy of Great Britain in the councils of Europe, and declared that, without following the policy of bluster and braggadocio of Lord Beaconsfield, the Liberals, if returned to power, would endeavour to secure the peace of the world and maintain England supreme in the councils of civilisation. Mr. Forster denied that the Liberal programme was a scanty one, for it comprised reform of the land laws, reform of Parliamentary representation, including extension of the household franchise to counties, and redistribution of seats, better local government for the counties, and also, if possible, some relief to Parliament from the duties with which it was overburdened. He thought also the licensing question should be dealt with.

Sir Henry James, addressing a meeting at Taunton on Monday evening, said that Lord Beaconsfield had forgotten he was a statesman, and had descended to party politics for electioneering purposes. He denied that the Liberals had enfeebled the colonies by a policy of decomposition. They attempted to retain the colonies by settlement rather than by conquest. Lord Beaconsfield implied that the Liberals were traitors to their country. He challenged him to prove that the Liberals had shown a desire to separate Ireland from England. He disapproved the idea that national ascendancy was obtained by bluster and secret diplomacy.

Mr. Stansfeld and Mr. Hutchinson, addressed their constituents at Halifax the same day. Mr. Stansfeld designated Lord Beaconsfield's manifesto as libellous and false having no foundation in truth, and passing all the bounds of decency and morality. Constitutionalism, the House of Commons, and even the Conservatives, had been degraded by a personal Government, and a personal Government not of a Sovereign, but of the favourite of a Sovereign. Whatever the exact issue of a general election might be, the appeal of Lord Beaconsfield could only be justified by an overwhelming vote of confidence on the part of the nation at large.

Mr. Lowe was present on Monday night at a meeting in Exeter Hall to support the Liberal candidates for Westminster. In proposing a resolution of confidence in them he attacked the Premier's letter. He declared that the dissolution was wholly owing to the failure of the Water Bill, and he argued that it was evident the Government had originally intended that the Session should last an ordinary time.

The Conservative candidates for the City of London had an enthusiastic meeting on Monday at the Guildhall Tavern. Mr. Alderman Cotton defended the course which the Government had taken in Afghanistan. Mr. Hubbard contrasted the business-like Budgets of Sir S. Northcote with the "torrent of eloquence" which hid the real facts in the speeches of previous Chancellors. Mr. Alderman Fowler contrasted the general position of Liberals and Conservatives. A vote of confidence in the three gentlemen was enthusiastically passed.

The three Liberal candidates—Messrs. Lawrence, Martin, and Morrison—addressed a meeting of their supporters at the City Liberal Club, under the presidency of Mr. H. R. Grenfell, deputy-governor of the Bank of England. The candidates all agreed in condemning the policy of the Government, and the necessity for sinking sectional differences. A unanimous resolution was adopted in favour of the candidates.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has issued his address to the electors of Westminster. Mr. Smith claims to have taken a responsible part in maintaining Treaty rights and obligations and the continuance of peace in Europe, and says that one of the issues submitted to the constituencies is whether the Ministerial policy is to be reversed. Having taken a retrospect of this policy as regards India, Afghanistan, and Africa, the right hon. gentleman turns to Ireland, and declares his opposition to the aim of the Home-Rule party. Domestic legislation, he considers, must have the serious attention of the new Parliament; and he regards the condition of our finances as satisfactory.

Mr. Goschen, in his address to the electors of Ripon, says he repudiates with indignation the insinuations of the Prime Minister that his political opponents are indifferent to the greatness and integrity of the Empire. He adheres to his declaration made in the earliest days of the Home-Rule movement, that he would not loosen by one turn of the windlass the bonds which bind the Empire together. He regrets that the Government have thrown the influence and example of England on the side of militarism instead of constitutionalism; and that by secret agreements and annexations of territory they have impaired the reputation of England as the most clean-handed member of the European family. Mr. Goschen refers to the land laws, the game laws, local government, the licensing laws, and other domestic questions, as calling for reform, and says that he shall look to the education of the rural classes in self-government as the best preparation for that political emancipation which, under existing circumstances, he has found himself unable to support.

Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, and several friends, left King's-cross by the Great Northern Railway for Edinburgh by the "Flying Scotchman" at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. The right hon. gentleman drove up to the station at a quarter to ten, by which time a great crowd had assembled. The party were loudly cheered and followed to their railway carriage amid shouts of "Success at Midlothian." Mr. Gladstone addressed a few words to the crowd just before the train moved off. The cheering continued until the train left the station. Mr. Gladstone's departure for Scotland was the occasion of a demonstration of popular feeling, not only at London, but at several of the great stations along the line. He had to say a few words to the crowds who gathered to see him off at the Great Northern Railway terminus in London, and he had to do the same at Grantham, at York, and other stations. The

right hon. gentleman arrived at Edinburgh shortly before eight o'clock in the evening, and drove with Lord Rosebery to Dalmeny Park. On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Gladstone addressed the electors of Midlothian in the Music-Hall, Edinburgh. Admission to the hall was by ticket, which found purchasers at ten guineas each. The hall, holding about 2000, was crowded. The right hon. gentleman's entrance into the hall, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. M'Laren, M.P., Mr. Cowan, M.P., Mr. M'Lagan, M.P., and others, was the signal for loud and prolonged cheers. The meeting was presided over by Mr. M'Laren, senior member for the city, who said he looked on the Midlothian election as the keynote to all elections in Scotland.

Mr. Mundella, at Sheffield, on Saturday said he should almost lose faith in humanity if the English people "did not sweep this infamous Government from the place they occupied." Mr. Waddy characterised it as a Ministry of mischief, of misfortune, and of misrepresentation.

At Boston Mr. W. Ingram, the present Liberal member, and Mr. C. Buxton, whose grandfather did so much to strike the fetters from slaves, are actively prosecuting their canvass on the Liberal side; while Mr. T. Garfit, the Conservative member, is doing the same, with Mr. G. F. Rowley as his colleague.

Mr. Sydney Stern and Mr. J. Napier Higgins, Q.C., the Liberal candidates for Mid-Surrey Division, have issued a joint address. Sir H. W. Peek and Sir J. Trevor Lawrence are the sitting Conservative members.

Sir William Harcourt's address is a document of great length, and very unsparing in its language. Nothing that the Government has done is right; the whole of its foreign policy has been a failure; it has accumulated a deficit of eight millions, the burden of which it throws upon future years; it has not passed a single measure for the moral or material progress of the people. What will the expiring Parliament be remembered for, he asks; and he contrasts its life of uselessness and vacuity with the manifold virtues of previous Liberal Administrations.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham on Tuesday evening, alluded to Lord Beaconsfield's letter to the Duke of Marlborough, and said his Lordship liked alliteration and was fond of long words. The document was a tissue of malignant misrepresentations and meretricious mystification. It was a justification of foreign war, and it was an incitement to civil strife. There was no Government since the time of Lord Castlereagh which had done more to endanger the unity of the Empire than the Ministry over which Lord Beaconsfield presided. Referring to Home Rule, he said if we wanted to secure the unity of the Empire we must do it by giving to the Irish people equal laws and equal institutions.

Addressing his constituents at Preston on Tuesday night, the Attorney-General admitted that the outcome of legislation had not been as great and important as her Majesty's Ministers at the commencement of the Parliament expected. This was partly in consequence of the organised obstruction of public business, and partly owing to the large amount of time which during late years had been consumed in the discussion of foreign affairs. The legislation of this Parliament, however, would contrast favourably with that of many Liberal Governments.

Mr. Lowther, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, addressed his constituents at York on Tuesday. He said the Government had been blamed for the present state of things in Ireland, for which he accused the legislation of the late Government. After the Land Act of 1870 he admitted that the country prospered, and would have continued to do so but for the ideas which were impressed upon the minds of the people by agitators. The result was that tenants refused to meet their obligations.

Messrs. Knatchbull-Hugessen and Brassey met the electors of Sandwich on Tuesday; and in London Sir Charles Dilke and several other of the Metropolitan candidates made election speeches.

An address by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress has been issued urging all members of trades societies to exercise their constitutional right and vote for men prepared to give support to the chief points in the programme agreed upon by the congress at Edinburgh last year. Voters are asked to support those who will aid a national policy securing peace and quietness to the nation and steady employment and fair wages to the people, and to oppose any policy which distracts and unsettles commerce and disarranges home industries, causing also injury and suffering to the working classes.

The Hon. Rollo Russell writes to the papers with regard to a statement made by Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., in his late speech at Newcastle respecting the opinions of the late Earl Russell, which gives an impression that his Lordship was opposed to the policy of the present Opposition. "If it were true," Mr. Russell says, "he would have opposed the principles which he maintained during the whole of his public life. But the fact is that the Liberal policy had his warmest approval, being founded upon that love of freedom which was always one of his strongest motives. And his cordial support of the cause of the insurgents, from the first risings against the Turkish Government, is sufficient proof of his opinion on the Eastern Question." Mr. Russell then quotes from some of his father's latest writings passages which, he says, clearly indicate the fact that both he and Lord Palmerston were, at least in the main principles of an Eastern policy, in accord with Mr. Gladstone.

The Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade has issued an address to the electors of the United Kingdom, which is signed on behalf of the society by the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Duke of Westminster, several of the bishops and peers, Cardinal Manning, Dr. Manning, President of the Royal College of Physicians, thirty-seven members of Parliament, Herbert Spencer, James Martineau, C. H. Spurgeon, and the secretaries of the great missionary societies. The address points out that the opium traffic is not a party matter, both Conservatives and Liberals being equally responsible for it; that the trade is carried on directly by the Indian Government, and ministers notoriously to the vices of the Chinese.

The following statement shows the limits of the periods within which the nominations and elections may take place:—Boroughs—March 25, receipt of writ; March 27, last possible day for notice; March 30, first possible day for nomination; March 31, last possible day for nomination; March 31, first possible day for poll in ordinary boroughs; April 2, first possible day for poll in district boroughs; April 5, last possible day for poll in ordinary boroughs; April 14, last possible day for poll in district boroughs. Counties—March 25, receipt of writ; March 29, last possible day for notice; March 31, first possible day for nomination; April 3, first possible day for poll; April 6, last possible day for nomination; April 14, last possible day for poll. Sundays and Good Friday are not counted in the above approximation. The returning officer in a county is the Sheriff; in cities and boroughs which are counties of themselves, the Sheriffs; in other municipal cities and boroughs, the Mayor; in boroughs and constituencies not under the Municipal Acts, holders of offices specified by statute.

TALK OF THE WEEK.

Unless men's minds are too distracted to attend to anything but politics and the rival cries of antagonistic candidates, a quiet hour or so could not be better spent than over the last and concluding volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's tastefully written and extremely interesting life of the Prince Consort. This is by far the most eloquent division of the biography, and the mind wanders cheerfully through the varied and stirring events of the years 1860 and 1861, lingers with the Royal family through a happy holiday at Coburg, that nearly ended fatally to the Prince owing to a dangerous carriage accident, until the attention is visibly arrested by the animated account of the Trent Affair, which clearly shows how a misunderstanding with America was avoided by the supreme tact of the Prince Consort. The despatches had come down to the Queen for signature, when, ill and harassed as he was, the Prince arose early one morning and prepared a memorandum for the Queen that was at once firm and conciliatory. Lord Palmerston immediately took the hint, and owned to the Queen afterwards that the suggestions of the Prince Consort carried the day. As to the description, chiefly from her Majesty's diary, of the dying days of the Prince, no novelist has ever written anything at once so tender or so true. There is no attempt at fine writing, all is endowed with the felicitous charm of simplicity; but eyes will moisten and the best feelings of sympathy will be aroused at the contemplation of those pictures that cannot be described, and deserve to be read and taken to heart. It seems that the best comfort to the dying Prince Consort, apart from the contemplation of the landscape from the window and the affectionate family around him, was derived in hearing music played by the Princess Alice in the next room, and gazing at intervals at a porcelain representation of Raphael's Madonna and Child—known as the Colonna Madonna.

So the great Volunteer Army was frightened only to be reassured. They can polish up their rifles again and fill their havresacks; for has not the Attorney-General made a paper hoop of the Volunteer Regulations, and jumped through it, and said as plain as words can speak that the Secretary of State for War made a mountain out of a mole-hill when he so pathetically stopped the Easter Monday Review? What a wondrous thing is the law. Colonel Stanley and Lord Bury both evidently thought that War Office Regulations were as fixed as those of the Medes and Persians, and as sacred; but Sir John Holker soon made a hole through the quickset hedge, and, pointing out with admirable sarcasm that an Act of Parliament framed for the regular forces during an election could not be made applicable to Volunteers before the nomination day arrived, soon made the Secretary of State for War dance to another tune, and has earned the everlasting gratitude of the Volunteer Forces elected to assemble. Common-sense people may fairly wonder that the law officers of the Crown, or the Judge-Advocate-General, or the War Office solicitor, Mr. Clode, who has written a valuable work on military law, were not consulted before the scare was created; but it does not matter now, for Easter will see the Volunteers at Brighton, and the best plan will be to discountenance any political discussion in the ranks during the march down, otherwise there may be mutiny and disaffection.

Bitter indeed are the bewailings over the death of English dramatists, though, for the matter of that, Paris, the opulent in dramatic talent, is as badly off for new and original plays as we are, and has produced failure after failure during the last year. But there is some comfort for us in the reflection that the failure in supply has compelled us to fall back upon our own resources, and to pay attention to the buried wealth of our English dramatic literature. It must not be forgotten that what has hitherto been known as a dead and unprofitable season has seen "The Merchant of Venice" played for a longer run than has ever occurred before in the history of the play; "As You Like It," decorated and dressed in a manner to delight the oldest playgoer; and Macbeth so well acted that the old "aquatic theatre" of Sadler's Wells, as it used to be called, has once more become the home of the legitimate drama. Three plays by Shakespeare all on one night, and spelling anything but ruin; to say nothing of "Money," a forty-years' old comedy, with a new life attached to it; Sheridan's "School for Scandal" once more put up for a run; and "Still Waters Run Deep," that has been popular for a quarter of a century, suddenly unearthed again. What do people want with new plays when they can enjoy those that their fathers did before them? In this case, at any rate, it is possible to go farther and fare worse.

All the ladies are talking about the new artificial diamonds, or "Diamanté Brilliants," in which the clever workmen of the Jura Mountains have at last succeeded in imitating with wonderful fidelity the refractive power and beautiful blue tone of the precious stone. They are an improvement even on the false diamonds exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and, even if they are not generally accepted in the drawing-room, would be invaluable for the stage or for ceremonial purposes. It is curious that the discovery has been made by a lineal descendant of one of the oldest manufacturers of the Jura, where, in the year 1760, a workman made a composition called "strass," after his own name Stras, which composition has for a century formed the basis for the manufacture of artificial precious stones. It was subsequently purified and improved by a lapidary called Martin Lancoen, who ingeniously mixed a combination of potash, oxide of lead, and silica. It is needless to point out that all the stories about husbands discovering that their wives had raised money on their diamonds and substituted false ones were entirely mythical, in that before the year 1878 any child could have told the difference between a false and a true diamond, and it is in the highest degree improbable that any husband or any section of society would have failed to detect the domestic fraud. Hitherto, artificial diamonds have lacked refractive power altogether, and, what is worse, have rapidly become dull and opaque, owing to the excess of lead oxide. All this, then, is obviously inconsistent with the theory of duped husbands and lost diamonds; but now that sparkle has been obtained, and durability ensured, no one can tell what will happen unless, indeed, ladies' necklaces, rings, and aigrettes are to be tested occasionally by a professional connoisseur appointed to pounce down very unexpectedly on the jewel case.

Children of forty years ago were soothed to sleep by their nurses, who delighted in singing an old and somewhat pathetic ballad, "Woodman! spare that tree! Touch not a single bough: in youth it sheltered me, and I'll protect it now." Something of the same kind of sentiment must have inspired the breast of a sylvan policeman in the Regent's Park when he discovered a resident of Chester-terrace, saw in hand, and the presumed destroyer of some obstructive branches of an obstinate holly-tree. This said protector of the forest was no respecter of persons, for he promptly marched off the audacious householder to the Albany-street Police-station, and charged him with damaging the shrubbery that had been committed to the care of the First Commissioner of Works. What were the intentions of the resident in sunny Chester-terrace it is impossible at the moment to devise. He may have had very

strong views on landscape gardening, and the material advantage of "thinning out," forgetting that, although he paid rates and taxes, the holly-trees no more belong to him than do the lilac-bushes and the may-trees to the London little boys; or he may be an ardent and enthusiastic Liberal anxious to take a leaf out of the book of Mr. Gladstone, and to have a turn at tree-felling during the regretted absence of the leader of his party in Midlothian. Anyhow, he clearly meant no harm; and indiscretion is not precisely a crime to be visited with immediate custody and the prospect of a night in the police cells. At any rate, so thought the Marylebone magistrate and the First Commissioner of Works. *Pas trop de zèle*; and there was too much of it on both sides on this occasion.

In point of cordiality and good feeling there is something wanted whenever the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race comes round. What with University and London oarsmen, amateurs and professionals, steam-boat companies and Thames conservancy, competitors and public, there seems to be a general clash of interests and idiosyncrasies. University men are angry because the race is so public, and the public is angry because an attempt is made to render it so exclusive. As to the popularity of the occasion, there can be no doubt about it. The Universities themselves have made it so; and by rowing the race again and again in London have given the whole thing a sort of national importance. It is far better to look this state of things well in the face, and to remember that the organisation and police arrangements on a river are just as important as if a University procession were to pass along the streets. It is a pageant, and it has to be provided for, whether the Universities like the popularity or not. The word of warning as to the danger of the river has come not one moment too soon. For years past lives have been saved by an absolute miracle. Last year the press boat was within half an inch of smashing up and utterly annihilating the occupants of dozens of small boats, and the "swell" promised by a following fleet of tugs, steam-boats, and launches, is terrible to contemplate. It should be known, once for all, that the foolish people who attempt to embark upon such a river on such a day in skiffs, gigs, and small boats, do so at the risk of their lives. No swimming in the world will save a pleasure party tangled amongst the paddle wheels of these snorting steamers. The best advice to all such rash enthusiasts is to stay at home, warm and comfortable, in bed. If anyone had seen the appalling danger as I have for years past, they would take early advice and stay away or remain on the banks.

The good old lady who has just passed away from us full of years and honour, who when a child of some eleven summers received the honour of the dedication of Lord Byron's "Childe Harold" was not the only "Ianthie" known to literary history. Mrs. Betterton was called "Ianthie" by Pepys in his diary, because this celebrated actress performed that character in Sir William Davenant's "Siege of Rhodes," to the entire satisfaction of the courtly old gossip, who praised her "sweet voice and incomparable acting."

A SHIFTED CARGO.

A political and popular subject just now is the safety of ships laden with grain. When America is sending some twenty million quarters of wheat alone from her ports to this country and to the Continent, the question of its cost and safety, and the safety of the brave men who form the crews of the vessels, is one of vital interest to our shipowners and the public. The overwhelming proportion of British tonnage engaged in the carrying trade of the world makes the subject especially an English one. Is the present mode of loading grain as safe as it is convenient? Is the safety of the ship and crew as well secured as it can be by foresight and liberality? Mr. Plimsoll asserts there is much improvement to be made, and doubtless the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons has been made not too soon. But there are various opinions as to the measures that should be adopted, and the subject is not one to be summarily decided. In the first place, considering the gigantic trade carried on, and the perils of the broad Atlantic in the winter months, the casualties to and losses of ships are surprisingly small. Now and then one reads, as was the case last week, "New York, March 1, the steam-ship Alexandria has just arrived, and reports having fallen in, on Feb. 22, in lat. 41° 50', long. 41° 5', with the wreck of the steam-ship Hindoo, from New York to Hull. The Hindoo was on her beam ends, the funnel had been carried away, and her decks swept. The Alexandria rescued fifty-three of her passengers and crew, but the first and second officers, the quartermaster, and three seamen had been washed overboard." On reference to the register this wreck was once the fine ship, 2361, of 3136 tons burden, with 400-horse power vertical engines, was 379' 9 ft. long and 37' 1 ft. broad, and had a depth of hold 28' 6 ft.; was owned by Messrs. J. Wilson, Sons, and Co.; built only in 1872, by Laurie, of Glasgow. Here then was a new and superior ship, a wreck, with her decks swept, and between fifty and sixty souls in direst peril. Was this state avoidable or unavoidable? Was the loss and ruin owing to bad stowage on a bad principle, or were the winds and waves such as would have wrecked the finest vessel afloat? As to shifting of cargoes, the writer has something to say, from personal surveys of grain freights, and of crippled, storm-beaten ships that have reached various ports on the shores of the Bay of Biscay. In most cases stress of weather and the unsuitability of the vessel to the cargo have been the prime causes of such disasters, the shifting of the freight being the exception. According to the popular belief, grain, which must be considered as a fluid when in bulk, has only to be put in bags, and safety will be ensured. Undoubtedly bags are very useful in many cases, and the writer has never considered his equipment as a salvage surveyor complete without an ample resource of empty sacks; at the same time, when, in a foreign port, a suitably built vessel, with proper bulkheads and shifting boards, could be obtained, he has transhipped cargoes without recourse to the sacks. A plan now much recommended is to load vessels part in bulk and part in sacks, as done by the shippers at Montreal, who cover the grain in bulk with boards, and complete loading with bags. There are also other ways of distributing upright and diagonal shifting boards with grain in sacks, so as to give safety to the grain in bulk. Sailing-ships, with their dimensions vastly different from long steam-vessels, having a very broad beam in proportion to their length, are reckoned decidedly safest for grain cargoes, and, being loaded more slowly, shifting of their cargoes is not common. Speaking to a friend at Lloyd's, we find that for only a part of the year is the Atlantic regarded as dangerous to steamers, and that, should grain-loading in sacks be made compulsory, exceptions might be made to the Black Sea and Baltic shipments. "Only the tremendous roll of the Atlantic billows" will have to be feared. Speaking also with large shipowners on this subject, opinions are found to be in agreement that the ship surveyor's task is not a difficult one, to construct vessels in which the ceilings and bulkheads and size of compartments would certainly and effectually prevent cargoes from shifting. Moreover this end is being attained in new ships, and thus

the rapid and economical loading of ships with grain from the American elevators may be, and should be, retained. "Sack-loading" means a tax on wheat for the material and extra labour, and serious delay in shipping and discharging. This would not be inconsiderable, whilst it would be a most obnoxious and vexatious tax. This method also would greatly favour foreign buyers and shipowners. Antwerp has lately been receiving as much wheat as Liverpool; and Havre, Bordeaux, and Marseilles, receive their imports in bulk; Further, a scientific objection is made to sack-loading, that the ship's centre of gravity would be disturbed and raised, much to the insecurity of the vessel. As a matter of fact, on the long voyages from Australia and San Francisco, the wheat comes in bags, and with remarkable safety. These remarks, however, show that the subject is one to be seriously considered, for humanity's sake and economy's sake, no less than upon its technical merits; and the competent Select Committee intrusted with its full consideration may be relied upon to do justice to national and class interests, both of which are concerned.

The Grocers' Company have awarded a fifth donation of £100 in aid of the Ventnor Consumption Hospital.

The Agricultural College, Cirencester, is to be styled the "Royal Agricultural College."

Mr. Edward Curtis Twiss, barrister, of Beverley, has been appointed stipendiary magistrate for Hull, in room of the late Mr. T. H. Travis.

There sailed from Liverpool last month for foreign ports 5954 persons, an increase of 1607 on the preceding month and of 3001 on the corresponding month of last year.

At a meeting of the London Central Arctic Committee a resolution has been passed appointing May, 1881, as the time of sailing of the new British Arctic expedition for the discovery of the North Pole and Arctic exploration generally.

A return presented to Parliament of pensions awarded to officers of the Irish Constabulary has been issued. The aggregate amount of pensions to the officers of the force is £22,297, and of pensions to head and other constables £210,943 per annum.

An exhibition and market of machinery, implements, and material used or sold by printers, stationers, papermakers, and kindred traders will be held at the Agricultural Hall on Monday, July 5, and five following days. The exhibition will be under the patronage of the Lord Mayor.

The Duke of Northumberland has consented to preside at the third anniversary dinner of the City Provident Dispensary and Surgical Appliance Association, which will take place on June 4; and Mr. M. Arthur Bass, M.P., will preside at the seventy-fourth anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' School, appointed to take place at the Crystal Palace on June 15 next.

The nineteenth annual meeting in connection with the Home for Lost and Starving Dogs was held on Saturday last; Colonel Burdett in the chair. The report stated that during the past year the institution had found homes for upwards of 5280 dogs, being 598 more than in the previous year. New compartments had recently been made at the home for additional accommodation, at a cost altogether of about £800, all of which had been paid for by the balance from last year except £200. The report, which concluded by begging lovers of dogs to assist the committee to get out of debt, was adopted.

At a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society held last Saturday—Sir Walter Stirling in the chair—Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, was elected a corresponding member. Professor Bentley made a few remarks on the distinctive characters of the root of monk-hood (*Aconitum napellus*), which is often mistaken and substituted for horseradish, leading to serious and fatal accidents. The poisonous root of monk-hood is of a conical form, tapering to a point, externally of a dark brown or chocolate colour, of a slightly earthy odour, taste at first bitter, but afterwards producing a disagreeable tingling of the mouth and throat. The well-known form of horseradish is, on the contrary, cylindrical, nearly of the same thickness for several inches; colour, dull yellow tinge, almost white, with a peculiar pungent odour irritating the eyes. The taste is also hot or pungent. The Professor's remarks were illustrated by specimens from the society's garden and museum.

Mr. E. J. Watherston yesterday week presided at a conference of delegates from metropolitan vestries and district boards, held at St. Martin's Vestry-Hall, for the purpose of considering the Metropolitan Waterworks Purchase Bill. After a long discussion, a resolution was adopted stating that, although the bill proposes excessive terms of purchase and is open to many and great improvements in its details, yet that it is desirable that steps should be taken to enable it to be read a second time in the next Parliament, in order that, before a Committee of the House of Commons, the interests of the ratepayers may be duly and freely considered. A second resolution affirmed the necessity, in view of the approaching reassessment of the metropolis, of the Government taking immediate steps to prevent the water companies from participating in the unearned increment which would accrue as the result of an increased valuation of metropolitan property.

Last week 2848 births and 1442 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 157, while the deaths were 324 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the five preceding weeks had steadily declined from 48.1 to 22.9 per 1000, further fell last week to 20.5 per 1000, a lower rate than has prevailed in any week since the middle of October last. The deaths included 13 from smallpox, 15 from measles, 51 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 112 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 14 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had steadily declined from 1557 to 390 in the five preceding weeks, further declined to 315 last week, and were 147 below the corrected weekly average; 191 resulted from bronchitis, and 83 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 46 deaths.

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A SHIFTED CARGO.—SEE PAGE 275.



THE VERY REV. J. C. RYLE, DEAN OF SALISBURY.
SEE PAGE 278.



THE VERY REV. A. PUREY CUST, DEAN OF YORK.
SEE PAGE 278.



ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF COUNT LORIS MELIKOFF.—SEE PAGE 278.
FROM A SKETCH BY H. CEDERSTRÖM, ST. PETERSBURG.

THE NEW DEAN OF SALISBURY.

The Very Rev. John Charles Ryle, the newly appointed Dean of Salisbury, is well known as a writer on controversial and practical theology. He is eldest son of the late Mr. John Ryle, M.P., and was born at Macclesfield, in 1816. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. At the University he was Craven University Scholar in 1836, and in the following year took a first class in classical honours. He was ordained deacon in 1841 and priest in 1842, by the then Bishop of Winchester, the Right Rev. Dr. Sumner. He was, first, curate in the New Forest, at Exbury, near Southampton. He was then appointed Rector of St. Thomas's, Winchester, by Bishop Sumner, but held this living for only six months, and was then appointed Rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, by Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst. From that parish, after seventeen years, Mr. Ryle was removed, in 1861, to the vicarage of Stradbroke, near Wickham Market, Suffolk, which was conferred on him by the Bishop of Norwich. He has been for some years past Rural Dean of Hoxne, and in 1871 was made an honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Samuel A. Walker, of Regent-street.

THE NEW DEAN OF YORK.

The Ven. Arthur Percival Purey-Cust, Archdeacon of Buckingham, was lately appointed to the Deanery of York, vacant by the death of the Hon. Augustus Duncombe. He is the only surviving son of the late Hon. William Cust, by his marriage with Sophia, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Newnham, of Southborough, Kent. He is thus a grandson of the first Lord Brownlow. The new Dean was born in February, 1828. He was educated at Brasenose, where he took his Bachelor's degree in Easter Term, 1850, and was afterwards Fellow of All Souls, where he graduated M.A. in due course. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Wilberforce) in 1851, and was admitted into priest's orders by the Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Murray) in the following year. He was successively curate of Northchurch, Hertfordshire, and Rector of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire, from 1853 to 1862, when he became Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading. He was subsequently appointed Rural Dean of Reading, and Archdeacon of Buckingham in 1875, when he also succeeded the Prolocutor in the vicarage of Aylesbury, but resigned that living in the following year. He was made an Honorary Canon of Christ Church in 1874. He married, in 1854, Lady Emma Bess Bligh, a sister of the Earl of Darnley.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co., of Piccadilly.

THE CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

The attempt of a young Polish Jew, or converted Jew, named Wladetsky, to shoot General Count Loris Melikoff, the newly appointed Chief of the Supreme Commission, who has been invested by the Emperor with unlimited powers, was related in our last week's publication. A sketch which we have received from a Correspondent at St. Petersburg represents the scene at the moment of this attempted assassination, on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., when Count Loris Melikoff, at the door of his own house, in the street called the Grand Morskaya, had just stepped out of his carriage. There was but one shot fired from the revolver, and it passed through the overcoat and part of the body-garments, but did not inflict any wound, though it is said that the skin was slightly grazed. Count Loris Melikoff struck the man twice in the face to prevent his firing a second shot, and he was quickly overpowered by the servants and guards. A brief examination by court-martial resulted in sentence of death, which was executed next morning, by the gallows erected on the Place Simonoffsky, in the presence of a great crowd of spectators. It is not certain that Wladetsky acted with the express concurrence, or by the order or arrangement, of the Nihilist conspirators, who would probably have made greater and more elaborate preparations for the crime; and he seems to have been a silly, perverse young man, inflamed with false notions of the time and with personal sentiments of egotism and vanity, but unlikely to be the trusted instrument of desperate plotters. This incident has almost ceased to occupy the public mind at St. Petersburg. We now learn that the persons who have, with Count Loris Melikoff, been named members of the Supreme Commission are Prince Lieven, Baron Solsky, and Baron Pobedonostoff. It is intended to reform the "Third Section" of the Government Administration, which has charge of all matters of police; and General Drenteln, the chief of that department, has been removed, as well as Gregorieff, the head of the censorship. General Gourko has been relieved of the military command of St. Petersburg, and of the Imperial Guards. There are rumours of the resignation of Prince Gortschakoff, the Chancellor of the Empire and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Charley, M.P., Common Serjeant of London, and Mr. Monckton, the Town Clerk, are to be knighted.

After all, the coming election will not interfere with the Easter Monday Review at Brighton. The law officers of the Crown are of opinion that Volunteers may parade during the time of an election, if they are not accompanied by regular troops; and the Attorney-General has stated in the House of Commons that if the writs are not proclaimed before Thursday week even troops of the Line might legally attend the review on the following Monday; for, as Friday and Sunday will be *dies non*, the nomination could not take place till Tuesday.—Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who will command the volunteers at the Brighton Easter Monday Review, issues the following outline of battle:—"The enemy's forces, advancing against Brighton from Lewes, obtain first possession of Kingston Hill ridge. The defending forces thereupon fall back on Newmarket and Bullock hills, and, being reinforced, take up a position to cover Brighton."—A district order issued from the Horse Guards intimates to corps which have applied for permission to attend the review that, unless notice is given to the contrary, it will be assumed that the original numbers sent in may be relied on. The Brighton force will be commanded by Major-General W. P. Radcliffe, C.B., and will consist of 11,637 men and twenty guns. The Lewes force will be under the command of Major-General J. Turner, C.B., R.A., and its strength will be 9991 men and fourteen guns. Lord Ranelagh and Lord Bury each has a brigade in the Brighton force, and there will be two volunteer officers acting as brigadiers in the Lewes force; all the rest of the brigadiers are regular officers. The Honourable Artillery Company, the Inns of Court, the Harrow corps, the Queen's Westminster, the London Scottish, and the Artists' are all attached to the Lewes force.—At a meeting held on Thursday week at Glasgow it was determined, we are glad to say, that the prize-meeting of the West of Scotland Rifle Association should be held as usual this year.

MUSIC.

The specialty of last week was the sixteenth annual concert of Mr. Walter Bache. As in past years, a magnificent orchestra was assembled, consisting of eighty-one performers. By this fine band an admirable performance was given of Liszt's elaborate "Faust Symphony," which was heard for the first time in England. The work is one of the longest and most ambitious of its author's many symphonic productions. It consists of three principal divisions, entitled, respectively, "Faust," "Gretchen," and "Mephistopheles," in each of which inflated pretension is more apparent than musical inspiration. The orchestral colouring is generally skilful, while being occasionally exaggerated in its effects. The best portion of the work is the middle movement, in which are some few graceful passages expressive of Margaret's love; but the general effect of the whole is that of an "ambition which o'erleaps itself." It was finely performed, carefully conducted by Mr. Bache. An efficient choir of male voices gave effect to the short "chorus mysticus" with which the last movement concludes, the incidental tenor solo passages having been well rendered by Mr. B. McGuckin. Mr. Bache gave a spirited performance of Chopin's second piano-forte concerto (in F minor), the orchestral accompaniments cleverly re-scored by Herr Klindworth; the other item of the programme having been Mozart's overture to "Die Zauberflöte." The two last-named pieces were conducted by Mr. Manns.

The St. Cecilia Choir gave its first public performance yesterday (Friday) week at the Royal Academy of Music. The choir consists of ladies only, and by these very effective performances were given of Herr Reinecke's "Cinderella," ("Aschenbrödel"), with English text adapted by Lewis Novra; the narrative verses having been well recited by Miss J. Webbing, a very young lady with good elocutionary powers. The incidental solos in the cantata (for soprano and mezzo-soprano) were well sung by Misses Friedländer and Wakefield. Schubert's Twenty-third Psalm, some part-songs, and Gounod's "Noël" were also rendered by the choir—the solos in the latter by Mrs. Harrison and Miss M. Lennon; the vocalists already named, Miss Hohenschild, and Messrs. P. Lane and Marzials having contributed to other portions of the programme, as did Miss Dora Schirmacher (piano-forte), Mdlle. Vaillant (violin), and Herr Daubert (violin-cello). Mr. Malcolm Lawson conducted, and Miss Carmichael and Mr. E. H. Turpin were the accompanists.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert brought forward a violin concerto by the late Hermann Goetz, which was performed for the first time in England by Herr Hugo Heermann, of Frankfurt. The name of the composer has recently been made known by the production of several of his works—especially by his symphony in F minor (first played here at one of Madame Viard-Louis's concerts), and by the performances of his opera, "The Taming of the Shrew," by the Carl Rosa Company at Her Majesty's Theatre. The concerto consists of three movements, which run one into another; and it is altogether calculated rather for the mere display of executive skill than for the production of symphonic effects. It was very successfully performed by the violinist already named, who possesses a pure and beautiful although not very powerful tone, facile bowing, and good command of the finger-board. He was particularly successful in the execution of the elaborate cadenza in the last movement of the concerto, and even more so in his subsequent performance of Vieuxtemps's "Fantasia Appassionata." Sterndale Bennett's solemn Prelude and March belonging to his music to Sophocles's "Ajax"—a composition which he did not live to finish—opened the concert, the programme having also comprised Beethoven's Fourth Symphony in B flat, a characteristic "Rhapsodie Norvégienne" (No. 4) by Herr Svensen, and vocal pieces contributed by Miss Friedländer and Mr. E. Lloyd.

The Guildhall Orchestral Society (chiefly amateurs), under the direction of Mr. Weist Hill, gave a concert at the Mansion House last Saturday afternoon, when the band, consisting chiefly of amateurs, gave several effective performances, Miss V. Bath having skilfully rendered Mendelssohn's "Serenade and Allegro Gioioso" for piano-forte (with orchestral accompaniment). Vocal music was contributed by Mdlle. G. Welmi, Miss J. Cravino, and Mr. Stedman. Most of the soloists are students of the National Training School for Music.

A series of evening promenade concerts, conducted by M. Rivière, began at the Royal Aquarium on Saturday evening. An effective band of about eighty performers gave several pieces, overtures and operatic selections; and Madame Enriquez, Miss G. Welmi, and Mr. E. Lloyd sang with great success in some well-known music.

A concert was given at St. James's Hall last Saturday evening (under the direction of Mr. Ganz) by the German Benevolent Society, in aid of the funds for the relief of poor and distressed Germans in London. The programme was interesting, although not novel; and the arrangements were well carried out.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Miss Agnes Zimmermann was again the pianist, her solo performance having been in Weber's Sonata in D minor, which she gave with much effect. In Beethoven's characteristic and piquant variations in the old German lied, "Ich bin der Schneider Kä Kä du," Miss Zimmermann was associated with Herr Joachim and Signor Piatti. A fine performance of Mendelssohn's Overture for stringed instruments opened the concert. A specialty in the programme was the admirable execution, by Herren Joachim and Straus, of Spohr's duet for two violins, in A minor. Mr. A. Oswald produced a very favourable impression by the display of a fine voice and good style in Gounod's "Le Vallon," and Sterndale Bennett's "To Chloe in sickness." Mr. Zerbin was again the accompanist. Next Monday's concert will be the last of the twenty-second season, a supplementary performance being announced for the following Wednesday evening for the benefit of Sir Julius Benedict, who has been associated as conductor with these concerts from their establishment.

The Bach Choir gave the first concert of its new season at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when fine performances were given of Brahms's "Requiem," Bach's "Magnificat," Sir John Goss's eight-part anthem, "Lift up thine eyes," and the "Gloria" from Palestrina's "Missa Papæ Marcelli." These interesting specimens of very different styles and periods were very finely rendered by the choir, with the association—in the pieces by Bach and Brahms—of an excellent orchestra. The incidental vocal solos were well sung by Mrs. Osgood, Miss Hope Glenn, Mr. Shakspeare, and Herr Henschel. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted with skill and judgment; Madame Goldschmidt having, as usual, assisted in the choir. The second concert is to take place on April 21.

An interesting concert was given at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, the programme of which comprised Beethoven's posthumous string quartets, in A minor and B flat, performed by Herr Joachim, Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti; and the same composer's "Andante" for the piano-forte, rendered by Mdlle. Janotha.

The hundred and forty-second annual festival of that

excellent institution, the Royal Society of Musicians, took place on Wednesday evening at Willis's Rooms.

As in past years, St. Patrick's Day was celebrated musically by concerts of national music at St. James's Hall, the Royal Albert Hall, and elsewhere.

The Philharmonic Society's fourth concert of the season took place on Thursday evening, when the programme included Schumann's second symphony (in C), Haydn's No. 9, and Brahms's violin concerto, executed by Herr Joachim.

Sir Michael Costa's "Eli"—the first of his two grand oratorios—was announced for performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society, yesterday (Friday) evening, conducted by the composer; the principal solo vocalists being Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. L. Thomas, and Mr. Santley. Sir M. Costa has been associated with the institution since 1848.

An "operatic ballad concert" was announced by Mr. John Boosey to be given at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) evening, as a supplement to the fourteenth season of the "London Ballad Concerts," which closed on Wednesday week.

A concert, under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Philp, is to be given next Monday at the St. Pancras Vestry Hall, in aid of the funds of the Free Library in that locality. Several artists and amateurs of note have offered their services.

Bach's St. Matthew "Passion Music" is to be performed at St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday evening next, as part of a special Lent service.

We have already given the dates of Mr. Ganz's five orchestral concerts, on Saturday afternoons, beginning on April 17. Among the many special features announced is the début, at one of the concerts, of Mr. Herbert Reeves, on his return from Italy, where he has been studying for some time. Much interest is felt in the appearance of the son of our great tenor. Mr. Sims Reeves is also engaged, and is to sing at three of the concerts.

THEATRES.

In the progress of theatrical reform it seems to be ruled by certain experts that it is sufficient for the day to present revivals, with better acting and accessories than the pieces selected have hitherto received. We must cease to demand original dramas, whether poetic or domestic, and be content with these improved versions of familiar products. Well, let us accept the new practice as a step in the proposed development. The grand climax will inevitably come in time; we must also be content with the promise until the fulfilment be possible. Messrs. Hare and Kendal, at all events, are satisfied with their position until a better offer itself. Their revival of Mr. Tom Taylor's "Still Waters Run Deep" is designed as perfect a representation as possible of the favourite drama. In many instances the cast is superior to that of any former performance. Mr. Hare as Potter, Mr. Kendal as John Mildmay, Mr. Terriss as Captain Hawkey, and Mrs. Kendal as Mrs. Sternhold are pronounced by advanced critics to be superior to their predecessors, excellent as these undoubtedly were. The ambition thus exhibited on the part of well-selected English companies to secure the harmonious working together of competent artists, which is supposed to be a regular achievement of the Parisian stage, cannot be too highly commended, and the odds are that ultimately our native artists will take the first rank. With such efforts in its favour, the St. James's ought now to commence a season of unexampled prosperity.

The late John Wilkins was a dramatic author patronised by managers of the East-End, and regularly employed by the conductors of the City of London. His greatest work was entitled "Civilisation," the hero of which was supported by the excellent acting of Mr. James Anderson as the intelligent Huron, who was deeply interested in the proper definition of the equivocal term by which the drama was designated. The author of this extensively-acted drama died eighteen years ago, in comparative poverty, leaving several dramas behind him, which his patrons had not the opportunity of acting. Mr. Holt has obtained one of these, and has now produced it at the Duke's Theatre. It is in four acts, and entitled "The Battle of the Heart." It is of the same type as many others of Mr. Wilkins's familiar dramas, which touched the feelings of the audiences for whom they were expressly written. He had great skill in the construction of plot, and his dialogue, frequently composed in blank verse, was readily intelligible to the moderately instructed. These qualities will be found in the drama now rescued from oblivion. The leading character, sustained by Mr. Holt, is a merchant-pirate, named John Graye, alias Gilbert Greystone. We discover him in connection with Raymond Watt, a ruined merchant, who comes to him for a vacant clerkship, and confides to an old clerk of the lawless trader the story of his undoing. He had, in fact, been attacked upon the Indian seas by a pirate, who turns out to be John Graye, his future master. When we add that Raymond falls in love with Graye's supposed ward, Florence, but his real daughter, we perceive at once the basis of the melodramatic interest which renders such plays so successful with merely popular audiences. But between the incidents we have stated and the dénouement a multitude of accidents intervene which require precise statement before they can be adequately understood. One character is of great importance, Paul Parable, a sculptor, sustained by Mr. G. F. Leicester, who played it with decided effect. The perplexities of the plot are at last violently solved by a pardon to the pirate criminal, whose mode of life has been dictated by revenge. The piece abounds in effective situations and much dramatic declamation. The acting is, in general, more distinguished by rude force than refinement; but there is enough of merit displayed all round to entitle it to critical consideration. In relation to the past history of the stage, the piece has some interest, and provokes many melancholy reflections. It would form a capital subject for an article in the *Theatre*.

The directors of the principal troupe of actors in Holland have issued circulars to the Dutch residents in London in which they signify their intention to give twelve representations of Dutch plays in June next, at the Imperial Theatre. The directors call upon their London countrymen for support.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., on Tuesday laid the foundation stone of a new Wesleyan Sunday School at Tottenham, and gave an address on the necessity of combining religious with secular education.

The hearing of a petition against Mr. W. Pyatt, for treating, bribery, and corruption at the last Nottingham municipal election, at which he was returned in the Conservative interest, was concluded before Mr. Commissioner Biron on Monday. Mr. Pyatt was unseated and disqualified for the term of his election—namely, three years. He was also condemned in costs, with the exception of those referring to undue influence, which was not proved. The Commissioner announced his intention to report to the Home Secretary that general corruption had prevailed during the election.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The flat-racing season, which began on Monday, is a week earlier than usual this year, and the Lincoln authorities might well have waited until Tuesday, especially as the first day's card was by no means of sufficient interest to compensate for the many inconveniences of racing on Monday; indeed, except for the fact that the six-year-old Sidonia, who cost upwards of 2000 guineas as a yearling, and had never previously won a race, at last managed to come in first for the Bathany Stakes, we might have passed on to Tuesday's programme at once. Of course the Brocklesby Stakes was the great event of the latter day, and brought out a field of seventeen youngsters, most of whom were sadly backward, owing to the severe winter. Sir George Chetwynd elected to be represented by Althotas, a son of Rosierucian, instead of by the La Belle Hélène filly, who was reported to be a flyer. Althotas beat Cottonade easily enough, but just succumbed by a head to Mr. Chaplin's Hermit—Vaga filly, the success of the "all pink" being naturally most popular at Lincoln.

As it is late in the season, and greyhounds have been hard worked during the past few weeks, it is not surprising that the Great Southern Cup at Plumpton failed to secure its full complement; and, under the circumstances, an entry of 108 was a very good one, comprising, as it did, such well-known flyers as Star of Woodcote, Market Day, Truthful, Hilda, Deborah, &c. Hilda and Star of Woodcote came together in the first round, and, after an undecided, the former showed most pace, and won decisively. Market Day, as usual, ran unequally, at times showing terrific pace, and then performed in slovenly style; still, Glenara was rather fortunate to beat him in the fifth ties, and so little was thought of his defeat that an offer of £500 was declined for him, Mr. Morrell pricing him much higher. Eventually Glenara, by Lord of Avon—Mary Hill, and Hilda, by Farrier—Gulnare, divided, which was probably lucky for the latter, as she had had quite enough of it, while Glenara, who had got off easily, was very fresh, and going in great form. Mr. Pilkington won one of the smaller stakes with Duenna, whom he has recently bought, and he has also added Dear Erin and Debonnaire to his kennel. The weather was beautiful throughout, and hares were very plentiful and ran stoutly. Mr. Wentworth has often judged considerably better, but Nailard's slipping was excellent.

Both University crews were located at Putney by the middle of last week, and on Friday the Oxford men rowed a trial over the whole course. They started alone, and reached Hammersmith Bridge in 8 min. 1 sec. from the start. At Chiswick Church (time, 12 min. 18 sec.) they were picked up by a very strong scratch eight, stroked by J. Hastie, captain of the Thames R.C., and raced hard up to the finish, accomplishing the entire distance in 19 min. 43 sec., which is the fastest ever made, except when Cambridge won in 1873. The Light Blues had rowed a trial on the previous day, their time being twenty-seven seconds slower. Certainly they had less favourable conditions of weather and tide, and their rowing, especially since Prest took his seat in the boat, is decidedly more taking than their opponents, their sliding especially being as nearly perfect as possible. Still, long odds are laid on Oxford, and all previous experience points to the fact that the favourite always win the boat-race. We append the names and weights of the two crews:—

CAMBRIDGE.		st. lb.
E. H. Prest, Jesus (bow) ...	10	11
2. H. Sandford, Lady Margaret ...	11	5½
3. W. Barton, Lady Margaret ...	11	3½
4. W. M. Warlow, Queen's ...	11	12½
5. O. N. Armytage, Jesus ...	12	5
6. R. D. Davis, First Trinity ...	12	8
7. R. D. Prior, Queen's ...	11	13
W. B. Hallie, Jesus (stroke) ...	11	1½
B. S. Clarke, Lady Margaret (cox.) ...	7	0

The great billiard tournament at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, ended last Saturday in favour of F. Bennett (100 points start), who showed consistently good form throughout the week, winning all seven games. Up to Friday night W. Mitchell (scratch) had not lost a single heat, but we fear that he did not take proper care of himself, and was utterly unfit to play on Saturday; in fact, it was almost impossible to believe that he was the same man who seemed able to do what he liked with the balls on the previous day. His two last games must be set quite on one side in reckoning his form, and, while fully bearing in mind how apt one is to think that "the last is best," and remembering the great achievements of Roberts, Cook, Joseph Bennett, Shorter, Stanley, and Taylor, we are still of opinion that he is the finest spot-hazard player the world has ever seen, and that, fit and well, Cook has not the remotest chance of conceding him 200 points in 1000, which he will attempt to do, for £100 a side, on the 31st inst. Joseph Bennett played exceedingly well, as he almost invariably does, and too much praise cannot be given to F. Bennett for his consistent exhibition of thoroughly sound billiards. No one else particularly distinguished themselves, though Wilson made a grand fight with Mitchell on the first day, and Richards played one or two magnificent all-round breaks. Hunt was utterly out of form, and Collins,

though he scored one grand break of 214, by some of the best and most accurate spot-hazard play we ever saw, has been very ill recently, and was too much out of practice to have a chance. W. Peall, a new man, plays a fair game, but was out-classed; and it is a pity that he made himself ridiculous by attempting the impossible feat of hunting with the hounds and running with the hare at the same time, for it was manifestly absurd to suppose that a man could play in—or even enter for—a professional handicap, and still retain the self-assumed title of "amateur" champion—a title, by-the-way, that does not exist.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

The annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms. The Duke of Northumberland, President of the Institution, occupied the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that it afforded him peculiar pleasure to take the chair on that occasion, for he felt a deep interest in the great and national objects of the Life-Boat Institution. From the report they would also learn that the confidence and liberality of the public in the institution remained unabated. While other societies lamented a great falling-off of support, arising mainly from our heavy commercial depression, the Life-Boat Institution could boast of increased support. When they remembered its sacred objects—the saving of human life in case of shipwreck—they were somewhat reconciled to the fact of the support he had referred to. The Chairman then gave striking illustrations of two recent life-boat services. He was glad to find that all the maritime nations of the civilised world were imitating the system of the English Life-Boat Institution, and notably the United States of America. In conclusion, he could with confidence join its committee in appealing for renewed support on behalf of an institution whose organisation and management would yield to none in practical efficiency and untiring labours.

Mr. Lewis, the secretary, then read the report, which began by stating that since the last meeting twelve new life-boats had been placed on the coasts of the British Isles, there now being 269 life-boats under the management of the society. During the year 1879, the life-boats of the institution had saved 637 persons from wrecked or endangered vessels, nearly the whole of them under perilous circumstances, when ordinary boats would not have been employed without great risk of life to those on board them. In addition, the life-boats had helped last year to rescue twenty-one vessels from destruction. For those services, and for saving 218 lives by fishing-boats and other means, twenty-five silver medals and votes of thanks inscribed on vellum and £2250 had been granted by the institution. It was satisfactory to know that the exertions of the life-boat men on the disastrous occasions of shipwreck continued to be most gallant and persevering, and that, although the boats had been manned during the past twenty-eight months by about 30,000 persons, only four lives had been lost out of that large number. The number of lives saved since the establishment of the institution, either by its life-boats or by special exertions for which it had granted rewards, was 26,906. For these services it had voted ninety-three gold and 902 silver medals, besides pecuniary rewards to the amount of £59,800. The committee cordially acknowledged the continued co-operation of the local branch committees and their honorary secretaries, and the Coastguard, boatmen, and fishermen. Many very liberal donations and legacies received during the past year were gratefully acknowledged. The total amount of the donations, subscriptions, and dividends received during that period had been £30,025, of which sum £5081 were special gifts to defray the cost of eight life-boats. The expenditure had amounted to £36,546. The items of receipt and expenditure were detailed in the financial statement annexed to the report, audited, as usual, by Mr. Lovelock, public accountant. The committee, in conclusion, observed that for more than thirty years they had had the satisfaction, year after year, to report that the sphere of operations of the institution was extending, and that, in proportion to that extension, the support of the public had liberally corresponded. The committee appealed with renewed assurance and confidence to their fellow-countrymen at large to help them, not only to maintain the great life-saving fleet which the toil and anxiety of many years had produced, but also to assist them to perpetuate the great work, and to extend it as opportunities are presented.

The Earl of Galloway moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Captain the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N., and carried.

Mr. George Lyall then moved—"That this meeting, recognising fully the great success which continues to mark the progress of the National Life-Boat Institution as shown in its report, and appreciating the admirable manner in which its affairs are conducted, is desirous to testify, on this annual occasion, to the great and national character of the services performed by the institution, and to urge again its claims on the sympathy and support of the British public." Captain Evans, R.N., seconded the resolution, which was also carried.

Resolutions were also passed thanking the committees of the parent and branch institutions for their continued, earnest, and active

co-operation; acknowledging the brave spirit which continued to be displayed by the coxswains and crews of the life-boats, and to his Grace, the president.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

CHAPMAN AND HALL: The Sword of Damocles. By Theodore A. Tharp. 3 vols. On Duty. A ride through hostile Africa. By Parker Gilmore. Hodder and Stoughton: Fossil Men and their Modern Representatives. By J. W. Dawson. KELLY AND CO.: Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes. Originally published as the Upper Ten Thousand. Sixth annual edition. MACMILLAN: English Men of Letters. Edited by John Morley. Chaucer. By A. W. Ward. Our Australian Cousins. By James Inglis, "Maori." NEWMAN: Flower Legends. By Eliza Cowen. LIVINGSTON: Recollections of Ober-Ammergau in 1871. By Henry Nutecombe Oxenham, M.A. SMITH AND ELDER: The Life of the Prince Consort. By Theodore Martin. With Portraits. Vol. V.

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SHOWING THEIR TEETH.—Considerable excitement is now being evoked with regard to the coming election, and both Tories and Radicals are "showing their Teeth." This may be done to much greater advantage by those who have been careful to preserve them, and by using ROWLAND'S ODONTO to have kept them sound and white, and so have avoided the torments of dyspepsia and indigestion, which often result from decayed teeth



LAPLANDERS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The Sketch of a Lapland encampment on the ice of the Neva at St. Petersburg was taken some time ago by one of our Special Artists, Mr. J. Procter, who visited Russia on the occasion of a grand State ceremonial. It is the custom of some of that singular people, inhabiting the remote northern parts beyond Finland, to repair every winter to the capital of the Empire, and to gain a little money there by the exhibition of their curious domestic habits and fashions, of their tents, costumes, household utensils, hunting and fishing gear, and sledges drawn by reindeer, as they did at the Westminster Royal Aquarium two or three years ago. A moderate charge is made to the visitors for admission to the tent and for a ride in the sledge, while the Lapp women offer for sale purses of skin, and other small articles of their own manufacture, by which they earn a sum that helps to augment the store laid by at home in their thrifty course of life. The number of these Russian Lapps is much less than of those in Sweden and Norway, but they are generally richer in herds of reindeer; while those who live by fishing, on the banks of the lakes and rivers, make a good profit in favourable seasons. Much of their country, however, is mere sandy desert, with only a few strips of pasture here and there, and little cultivation is found except on the borders of Finland. It is comprised within the two provincial Governments of Archangel and Ulenborg; the district of Tornea, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, and that of Kola, to the north-east, towards the Arctic Ocean, being reckoned in Russian Lapland.

FINE ARTS.

"THE RACE FOR WEALTH."

Mr. Frith has found a fitting pendant to his "Road to Ruin" in the five pictures of "The Race for Wealth," upon which he has been engaged during the last two years. They will not, however, form a popular attraction at Burlington House, like their predecessors. They have been purchased by Mr. Marsden for, it is said, the large sum of £10,000, and are exhibited at his gallery, King-street, St. James's. In this domestic drama in five acts Mr. Frith has sought, in evident emulation of Hogarth, to represent a story with a purpose or moral, and which, in its unfolding and its dénouement, may be followed as on the stage. And the tenour of the story is drawn from the painter's own time. Its incidents are typical of the reckless pursuit of riches, which is, perhaps, the greatest social scandal of the day, and its chief actor is one of those fraudulent financiers and projectors of bubble companies who sow misery and ruin broadcast, of whom we have heard so much in recent years, though too seldom the retribution of this painted drama overtakes them.

In the first picture, called "The Spider and the Flies," the great Projector is holding a levée in his offices, aided by confederate promoters and agents, foreign or English, and surrounded by dupes and victims—among others, a simple country squire, a widow, a country clergyman, an old half-pay officer, and a lady of fashion. Clerks are busy explaining maps of mining districts, showing specimens of ore, or making out shares and scrip. A picture-dealer also waits to offer a "modern master" to his rich new customer. In the second picture, "The Spider at Home," the plutocrat and his portly vulgar wife are receiving guests in the double drawing-room of their private mansion. The rooms are hardly so ostentatiously or fashionably decorated and furnished as might be expected; but the host, like other rich parvenus, is not only a "patron" of modern art, but assumes to be an authority thereon. He complaisantly points out the merits of one of the newly acquired treasures which cover the walls to a deferential lady; while another, with a more intelligent face, smiles behind her fan at the amateur criticism. A gentleman, wearing the red ribbon of the Bath, yet entangled here in the spider's web, betrays by his expression, as do others by various bye-play, their contempt for the wealthy upstart whom, not the less, they court. The third picture, "Victims," is an episode of the main narrative—one of hundreds, perhaps, more or less similar. The scene is the comfortable breakfast-parlour of the country Rector whom we saw in the levée picture. A letter announcing that the bubble has burst has fallen from his relaxed hand, and he sits with head bowed in grief, intensified, it may be, by self-reproach. The mother reads with indignant dismay a confirmation of the disaster in the newspaper brought by the same post. Two daughters cling to each other as though for mutual support. The little brother, a naval cadet but newly returned home, is scared at tidings which, though he may not fully comprehend them, are probably to affect his future career, as that of his whole family. Pictures of clerical dignitaries hang on the wall, suggesting hopes of preferment, now to be dissipated in the consequences not to be concealed from the world of the losses and liabilities of a ruinous indiscretion and deception; and a bust of Dr. Johnson reminds us of "The Vanity of Human Wishes." For dramatic expression and unforced truth of daylight effect this seems to us the best work of the series. The next picture, "Judgment," is a vivid, elaborate, and admirably arranged representation of the Central Criminal Court, with the great fabricator of fraudulent shares, now the prisoner at the bar, standing anxious and haggard, the witnesses, several of whom we have seen in the preceding pictures, the jury, the Bench, counsel and solicitors. Several portraits may here be recognised, particularly the Judge, Baron Huddleston, the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Gabriel, Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Montagu Williams, Mr. Poland, and Mr. George Lewis, of the eminent firm in Ely-place. The last scene, "Retribution," shows the wholesale speculator in others' ruin, with close-cropped hair, in a convict's garb, pacing with a string of fellow-convicts a dreary exercising-yard of Millbank Prison.

Technically, these pictures seem scarcely to equal Mr. Frith's early works, such as the "Ramsgate Sands." That they are painted neatly, carefully, and adequately to the realisation of the artist's purpose we need hardly say; but more force of colour and more solidity of impasto are to be desiderated; and in two or three a monotonous and not pleasant negative semi-transparent green pervades the shadows and background—this tone being probably exaggerated by contrast with the dark purplish maroon hangings of the room. Great intelligence, however, displayed in the telling of the story. The comparison with Hogarth which the pictures inevitably suggest can hardly be sustained, and indeed, in some respects, can hardly be instituted in fairness. The physiognomy of the London life of all classes in the first half of the last century was vastly more characteristic, more salient, peculiar, individual in its traits, and fuller of contrasts in all paintable externals than now, to say nothing of licenses in which Hogarth indulged which would not now be tolerated. Moreover, in the incidents and accessories of Hogarth's pictures there are innumerable touches pregnant with Shakspearean richness of meaning, allusion, and suggestion. Nevertheless, we know no living English painter from whom we should expect so comprehensive a theme as "The Race for Wealth" to be treated with so much inventive vraisemblance, with such

skill of composition, and with, we repeat, such great intelligence as Mr. Frith has displayed throughout.

Prints of the series are to be published by photo-gravure, Messrs. Goupil's very excellent mode of reproduction.

"THE DEFENCE OF ROYKE'S DRIFT."

This large and powerful picture by the vigorous French battle-painter, M. de Neuville, whose "Le Bourget," exhibited at the French Gallery and Messrs. Goupil's, has made the artist famous in this country, is now on view at the Fine-Art Society's rooms, Bond-street. That so memorable a feat of British arms in a campaign which cost France one of her most illustrious sons, should be rendered, and worthily rendered, by one of the most eminent painters of that friendly nation is alike honourable to both countries. And the work derives additional interest from the circumstance that the same subject is being dealt with by Mrs. Butler (Miss Elizabeth Thompson), as a commission from the Queen, in a picture destined for the forthcoming exhibition of the Royal Academy, on the opening of which we shall be able to compare the results of this novel international rivalry and contest in the peaceful field of art. M. de Neuville has brought to his new task actual experience of war gained during the Franco-German campaign, and so ably recorded in recent works; and he has consulted for the present picture every available sketch, plan, portrait, and authority of eye-witnesses; so that we have doubtless a perfectly authentic representation. And, happily, we may add that he has also succeeded in catching the physiognomy and bearing of the British soldier with a fidelity rarely attained by a foreigner, especially, perhaps, a Frenchman. In "Le Bourget" we remarked what to us seemed some exaggeration of Prussian physical characteristics, attributable, excusably enough, to the partisan rancour too certain to be entailed by a desperate war. But in this picture all colour of national prejudice or misconception is avoided with a success as rare as it is welcome. The only thing we observe with regret is that the work is not carried to greater completion; in particular, that more attention has not been given to the individual features and the necessarily highly wrought emotions of the chief actors in that heroic struggle against such fearful odds. However, although the painting retains some of the roughness naturally incidental to a sketch by an artist of almost exuberant vigour, it is so masterly and solid in manner, and so vividly graphic in suggestion, that to make such objection may well seem hypercriticism. The moment selected for representation is just before sunset; the numerous sick and wounded are being withdrawn from the hospital after it was fired by the savage enemy, and the tiny garrison is about to retire behind the second line of defence—the barricade of biscuit-boxes now in course of formation under a heavy fire from all sides. We need not, however, enter into further details, a pamphlet fully descriptive of the picture and the whole defence being sold in the gallery.

The Ipswich Fine-Art Club, of which we have spoken on former occasions, has taken possession of its newly-built galleries, in the High-street of that town. These are commodious and well lighted. The architect of this building, as well as of the new Ipswich Museum, is Mr. Horace Cheston. We again congratulate this, one of the most flourishing of provincial societies for the encouragement of art, upon its continued and increasing success. It is due, in a great measure, to the active efforts of Mr. Edward Packard, jun., who still holds the office of honorary secretary. The Fine-Art Club has this week opened its sixth annual exhibition, the private view of which took place last Saturday. At the same time the new building was formally opened by the Mayor of Ipswich, Mr. D. H. Booth, in the presence of other members of the Corporation, and of a numerous company of visitors. The President, Major Phillips, spoke in a gratifying manner of the progress which had been made by the Fine-Art Club. The exhibition of this year is an exceedingly interesting one. It consists of the works of living artists and amateurs connected with Suffolk, with the addition of a large collection of etchings by the late Edwin Edwards, and of his picture of "Sunbury on Thames," painted in oil, which is his most important work. Among the contributions to this exhibition are W. D. Bailey, "Watergate Beach;" F. G. Cotman, "Post Haste;" E. Packard, jun., "Bay of Glengariff, Ireland;" J. R. Wells, "Unloading Grain, Dulwich Harbour;" J. Moore, two Views of Cromer; R. Burrows, "Stoke Hills;" W. T. Griffiths, "Scarborough, North Side;" E. T. Lingwood, "After Rain;" J. Duvall, "Grandfather's Dinner;" S. Read, a large drawing of "Coast of Sutherland near Cape Wrath;" also, T. Smythe, Mrs. Vulliamy, Miss L. Hunt, Mrs. Ladell; and, in the Water-Colour Room, C. Lloyd-Jones, B. Binyon, C. J. Smart, A. Morgan, and Miss Lacon. There is a decided advance in the quality of the works exhibited.

To-day (Saturday) the private views take place of the exhibitions of the Society of British Artists, at the French Gallery, and of Messrs. McLean and Tooth; and the exhibitions will open to the public on Monday next. Mr. Arthur Hill and Mr. Dendy Sadler have been elected members of the Society of British Artists.

The pictures and drawings of the late Mr. Charles Kurtz, of Liverpool, were sold at Messrs. Christie's on Friday and Saturday. The collection, which consisted mainly of works by artists of the modern foreign schools, was of perhaps higher class than any sold this season, realised nearly £27,000, and the prices were good. Meissonier's small picture, "The Commercial Traveller," brought £1312, and a small drawing by the same, "L'Attente," £420; Baron Leys's "Martin Luther in his Study" was sold for £1207; Gallait's "Columbus in Prison," for £787; and "La Vallée de la Tocque," by Troyon, for £735.

Mr. Henry O'Neil, Associate of the Royal Academy, died on the 13th inst. He was born at St. Petersburg, in 1817, and entered the Academy in 1833. Among the pictures by which he is best known are "By the Rivers of Babylon," "Catherine of Aragon," "Ahasuerus and the Scribes," "Eastward, Ho!" "Home Again," "The Wreck of the Royal Charter," and "The Death of Raffaele." Mr. O'Neil was also a writer, and published, among other works, "Modern Art in England and France," and "The Age of Stucco; a Satire in Three Cantos."

At the dinner of University College Hospital, held at Willis's Rooms on the 11th inst., Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P., the chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, spoke especially of the sanitary improvements which had been effected in the institution, and made an earnest appeal for assistance in carrying out its work, the result being an aggregate contribution of upwards of £1500. This sum included donations from the Queen, one hundred guineas; Prince Leopold, fifty guineas; and the chairman, one hundred guineas. Prince Leopold had been announced to preside, but was unable to attend owing to indisposition.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The working members of the Upper Chamber have made every endeavour to expedite public business so that Parliament may be prorogued by Wednesday next. Thus, their Lordships so far sacrificed a portion of their leisure as to meet on Saturday, mainly to pass the Consolidated Fund Bill No. 1 through its various stages, and to consider the Commons' amendments to the Irish Distress Relief Bill, which were finally agreed to.

The Earl of Beaconsfield and Earl Granville, scenting the battle of the General Election from afar, could not refrain on Monday from entering the lists themselves. There were comparatively few spectators of the spirited tournament; but it was doubtless intended that the tidings of the tilt should be spread broadcast. Some colour was given to the opening of the lists by the filing in of a few robed peers, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Beauchamp, and the Earl of Bradford, to read a group of measures by Royal Commission; and by Lord Bury's satisfactory announcement that, after all, the Brighton Review of Volunteers would be held on Easter Monday. Their Lordships then dallied with such delectable themes as the Hypothec Bill and Metallurgy; and thereafter Lord Oranmore and Browne yielded the Prime Minister his first opportunity of speaking at the constituencies.

The Earl of Beaconsfield assured his Lordship that the powers in the hands of the Government were deemed sufficient to preserve the peace in Ireland, and the noble Earl plumed himself on his Lordship's "vindication" of his references to Ireland in the letter to the Duke of Marlborough—"a vindication to the country in a manner so gratifying to my feelings that I trust the noble Lord will allow me to express my thanks." Lord Stratheden and Campbell, who has long taken the Eastern Question under his protection, next gave Earl Granville the occasion he longed for of breaking a lance with Lord Beaconsfield. The first-named noble Lord having dished up a rehash of the Eastern Question with the view of showing that he was a better cook in this matter than any of her Majesty's Ministers, Lord Denman intervened in the arena to have his little joke, and then Earl Granville girded up his loins to attack the skilful Knight in ambush opposite him. The graceful courtesy of the noble Earl having been exhibited in a little gentle ambling, he made straight for his agile adversary, whom he termed a "stormy petrel" for his unexpected announcement of the Dissolution. Declining to apply the epithet "election squib" to the letter to the Viceroy of Ireland, Earl Granville yet thought its language was calculated to disguise the thoughts of its writer, and he elicited cheers by pointing out that the breaking out of the Russo-Turkish war, "at an enormous cost of human life and suffering," appeared to him "absolutely inconsistent with the boast often made that her Majesty's Government have hitherto secured the peace of Europe." Finally, the noble Earl said he would not make any rash "prophecy" as to the result of the appeal to the country—he would only assert that the issue "will be the discharge of her Majesty's Government." Whereupon up sprang Lord Beaconsfield to the attack. He was in good fettle. He contented himself with playfully dismissing Lord Stratheden and Campbell; then faced Earl Granville, returned some of his hits in jaunty style, and stoutly maintained the justice of every sentence in his letter, asserting that "there is not an expression in that letter which was not well weighed and sincerely felt." The Prime Minister went on to say:—

I believe the state of affairs is critical. When I look to the condition of Europe; when I find these mighty hosts in battle array; when I find increase of armaments proposed and carried with facility—if there were no other causes, these alone would make me impress upon my countrymen that this is not a time when vigilance can be neglected, and when resolution can be "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

His Lordship, in conclusion, justified his declaration as to the necessity of upholding the "influence, not to say ascendancy," of England "in the councils of Europe." But when he came, as a parting shaft, to affirm that our influence had been lessened by the action of his predecessors in office, the noble Earl brought upon himself a host of assailants, the first of whom, the Earl of Kimberley, protested against the "audacity" of the charge, and retorted that the Earl of Derby had, on taking from Earl Granville the reins of the Foreign Office, in that House said "the relations of this country with all foreign Powers were perfectly satisfactory," and had, furthermore, stated that "the country had never been treated with more respect than it was then." Space fails to say how the fiery Lord Cranbrook returned to the charge on behalf of the Government, or how the Marquis of Ripon and the Lord Chancellor joined in the fray, the prize for which the country has now to award.

What may be termed a friendly parley ensued on Tuesday, when several bills were advanced a stage, and Earl Beauchamp dissolved the sitting by pouring cold water, so to speak, on the Earl of Camperdown's query as to how the Valuation Acts affected the water rates.

On Wednesday their Lordships had a renewed accession of industry, and met to agree to the amendments in the Hypothec Abolition Bill, and to read the Blind and Deaf-Mute Children Bill the second time.

COMMONS.

It is the intention of the Government, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday, that the writs for the general election shall be issued next Wednesday night, after the morning sitting, at which Parliament will be prorogued.

The Budget, and the side issues raised by it, have been the main topics of interest. There appeared in a greater part of our last Issue a summary of the financial statement made by Sir Stafford Northcote on the 11th inst. Its points were few and not encouraging. Last year the total expenditure was estimated at £84,216,000, and the revenue at £83,055,000; but the revenue only reached £80,860,000, showing a deficit of £2,195,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had arranged to meet with equanimity a loss of £1,161,000, which increased the deficit to £3,356,000, in addition to which there had been this Session voted a Supplementary Estimate of £1,783,000. These complicated supplementary estimates were defended as being "the price we pay for a scientific financial system"—an adaptation of Lord Beaconsfield's famous phrase that excited some laughter. Entering into details, the right hon. Baronet put the total cost of the Zulu war at £5,138,000, part of which South Africa would be called upon to repay; and explained that the savings effected in the other wars at the Cape were more than covered by the Supplementary Estimate of the present year. Then came the gist of the Budget. Of the eight millions of war debt still to be liquidated, £6,000,000 of Exchequer Bonds would be transformed into annuities terminable in 1885. How to meet the annual charge thus created was then explained. The new Probate Duty Bill, so quietly introduced, would yield £700,000 a year, and the rest of the £1,400,000 per annum would be drawn from other financial sources. With this very slight alteration, the estimated expenditure for the ensuing year would stand at £82,075,972, and the income at £82,260,000, leaving an estimated surplus of £148,028 for the spring of 1881.

Mr. Gladstone confined himself on the evening the Budget

was introduced to a mild comment on the statement, as did several other hon. members. On the report of the Budget the next night, Mr. Fawcett moved that the expenses for the Afghan War should be borne by the Home Government, and was strongly supported by Mr. Gladstone; but Mr. E. Stanhope opposed the resolution, which was negatived. Monday saw Mr. Gladstone in his place again assailing the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his changes in the Probate Duty, which would throw fresh burdens on the farmer and fall lightly on rich landlords. "The farmer's friend," as the right hon. gentleman ironically named the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied at a late hour in a thin House; and secured the second reading of the Probate of Wills Bill and the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill.

Mr. Ashbury, the hon. member for Brighton, it should be mentioned, had the satisfaction of drawing from the Attorney-General and Lord E. Cecil acknowledgments that, on second thoughts, the Government had found the Volunteer Review would be legal, and would, therefore, be held at Brighton on Easter Monday.

On Tuesday, it was the turn of Mr. Cross to take up fresh ground on a matter of considerable public interest. The Home Secretary had in the previous week intimated, though he did not expressly say, that the Water Bill so precipitately withdrawn by him would not be proceeded with. But on Tuesday, when answering Mr. E. Jenkins's queries as to the large operations which the bill had occasioned on the Stock Exchange, and as to whether the scheme had been abandoned, Mr. Cross fondly alluded to its latent advantages. This may have been only the right hon. gentleman's way of saying adieu to a measure which is commonly thought to have hastened the Dissolution; but it is to be noted that he expressed a hope that, should the new Parliament find him in his present position, he would be able to put before the House "such a scheme as will secure the concurrence of all the parties concerned."

The Corrupt Practices Bill, which is to render the conveyance of voters to the poll lawful, provoked lively opposition on Tuesday evening. Scotland and Ireland, by the consent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were freed from the action of the measure; but the Right Hon. Baronet was firm in its application to England and Wales; and, thus qualified, the bill was reported.

On Wednesday, the Conveyance of Voters' Bill was again stoutly opposed by Mr. Anderson and others, but was ordered for third reading on Thursday. The Exchequer Bonds Bill was read the second time ere the House adjourned.

The naturalisation of Baron de Pawell Rammingen having been deemed expedient in anticipation of his betrothal to Princess Frederica of Hanover, a bill to make the Baron a British subject is being hurried through Parliament; and on Thursday it would have been read the third time without comment had not Mr. E. Jenkins thought it incumbent upon him to inquire whether any dowry was impending. "Certainly not," answered the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But Mr. Jenkins said he would repeat the question. Despite the moribund state of the House, Sir George Bowyer apparently favoured the notion that Parliament should transact the duties of the Thames Conservancy Board, for the hon. Baronet gave notice of a question aimed at suppressing the rakish little steam-launches engaged to follow the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race, the reason for their suppression being that they had swamped the twelve-oared outrigger of the London Rowing Club last Saturday. Lord George Hamilton, with characteristic confidence, took advantage of a question from Mr. Forster to reply that he quite agreed with the right hon. gentleman that the present Ministry would be responsible for public affairs next Session, and that then minutes of changes in the Education Code would be presented to Parliament.

The Attorney-General for Ireland having given an explanation of some seemingly hasty expression used by Mr. Lowther at York regarding applications "to provide every person in Ireland with a comfortable meal at all hours of the day," the Chancellor of the Exchequer had but few questions to answer ere practical business was reached. The Leader of the House could give Mr. Gourley no information as to the prospects of an early termination of hostilities in Afghanistan, or as to the terms of peace. Nor could the right hon. Baronet enlighten the Marquis of Hartington as to the present state of the Greco-Turkish frontier negotiations, as they were still pending.

Against the Conveyance of Voters' Bill Mr. Anderson entered a final protest. The hasty measure was then read the third time, as was the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill; and the National Debt and Exchequer Bonds Bills were passed through Committee. In double quick time the Lords' amendments to the Abolition of Hypothec Bill were agreed to, likewise their Lordships' amendments to the Companies' Acts Amendment Bill.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ashpittel, F., to be Vicar of Elitwick, Beds.
Bourn, William St. Hill; Vicar of All Saints', Haggerston.
Corfield, C. W. G.; Vicar of Heanor.
Eyton, Thomas Hopkins; Rector of St. Deveroux-with-Wormbridge.
Fairbrother, James; Vicar of Cambo.
Footman, Henry; Vicar of Llanbourn; Vicar of Shorelitch.
Francis, John; Rural Dean of Chigwell.
Grinstead, George; Rector of East Lavant and Vicar of Mid Lavant.
Grant, G. B.; Chaplain of Longtown Union.
Greenhill, Henry Joseph; Rector of Walton-upon-the-Hill.
Hartley, Percival; Rector of Dunsby.
Kirkham, R. Algernon; Chaplain to the Bishop of Dunedin, Incumbent of the Roslyn and Kaitiaki District, Dunedin, New Zealand.
Large, William John Agg; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Lambeth.
Lee, John Irwin; Rector of St. Peter's, Thetford, Norfolk.
Littleton, Cecil James; Perpetual Curate of Penkridge.
Lyon-Bennett, Lyon Duncombe; Perpetual Curate of Little Leigh, Cheshire.
Morton, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Wotton.
Muskett, William; Rector of Newbiggin, Westmorland.
Neele, Albert Peter; Perpetual Curate of St. Catherine's, Edgehill, Lancashire.
Norwood, William George; Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Thetford, Norfolk.
Pearson, T. R. W.; Provincial Grand Chaplain of Freemasons of West Yorkshire.
Pincock, D.; Vicar of Pinner.
Ponsonby, W. W. Bralazon; Rector of Stutton, Suffolk.
Pritchard, John; Perpetual Curate of Blakenhall Heath.
Robinson, Thomas; Rector of Hinderclay.
Rose, Henry Harold; Perpetual Curate of Slaithwaite.
Sanders, Charles E.; Curate of Englefield Green; Vicar of Betchworth.
Share, F. A. C.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Rye, Sussex.
Southern, J. W.; Curate-in-Charge of St. Barnabas, Litheridge, Yorkshire.
Towsey, William; Rector of Newton Blossomville, Bucks.
Watt, George Deans D.; Organising Secretary for the Church of England Temperance Society in the Dioceses of Canterbury and Chichester.
Wilson, Henry; Rector of Pinxton.
Woodgate, W. C. L.; Rector of Ivychurch.
Woodward, William H.; Vicar of Snelston, Ashbourne.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Bedford and the Dean of York have been elected vice-presidents of the Church Defence Institution.

Mrs. Heywood, of Cloverley, has sent £1000 to the Southwell Bishopric Endowment. Of the £6000 required from Salop £3720 has now been raised.

The *Liverpool Courier* says that in the *London Gazette* will shortly appear the official announcement of the establishment of Liverpool into an Episcopal see independent of Chester.

The Special Sunday evening services, at seven o'clock, in the nave of Westminster Abbey will begin on the first Sunday after Easter, April 4, when the preacher will be Canon Farrar.

The arrangements for the reopening of Bangor Cathedral after restoration are now completed for Tuesday, May 11. The Bishop of Derry will preach at the morning service.

The finishing stone of the spire of the church at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, which has been entirely rebuilt, was laid yesterday week, after service, by the Vicar, the Rev. Charles Dashwood Goldie.

A window, by Ward and Hughes, has been placed in the parish church of Rudgwick, Sussex, to the memory of William Bill, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, who died on the Nile on March 8, 1878.

Last Sunday about 560 candidates were confirmed in the parish Church of St. Mary, Newington, by the Bishop of Rochester. They were presented to the Bishop two at a time, and received the laying on of hands as they knelt on the chancel steps.

The Rev. W. H. Morley, of Droxford, has made an appeal to the butlers of Hampshire for the restoration of the tower of Sobert's Church, one of the finest in the county, which was built by a butler and a dairymaid. The work has been well begun by a donation of £10 from a butler and housekeeper.

A legacy of £2000 has been bequeathed to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts by the late Miss Mary Woodward, of Sproughton, Ipswich; and another of £1000 has been bequeathed to the same society by the late Miss Susanna Caroline Palmer, of Holme Park, Berks.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. Joseph William Reynolds, M.A., Vicar of St. Stephen's, Spitalfields, and president of Sion College, the author of "The Supernatural in Nature," to the Prebendal Stall of Rugmere in St. Paul's Cathedral.

An appeal was made on Sunday last to the congregation of St. Paul's, Onslow-square, at the close of each of the three services, on behalf of the extension and maintenance of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, and the collection during the day amounted to £160 17s. 5d., including £38 17s. new annual subscriptions.

The Revisers of the Authorised Version of the New Testament met on Tuesday in the Deanery, Westminster, for their ninety-seventh session. Thirteen members were present—the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol being in the chair. The company was engaged in considering proposals made with a view of securing harmony in rendering.

Lord Penzance heard on Saturday an application on the part of the churchwardens of the united parishes of St. Vedast and St. Michael-le-Querne, Foster-lane, Cheapside, to inhibit the Rev. Thomas Pelham Dale, for continuing Ritualistic practices after having been admonished by the Dean of Arches. The inhibition was granted.

The vicarage of Aycliffe, near Darlington, has been conferred by the Dean and Chapter of Durham upon the Rev. Charles John Aylmer-Eade, who has acted as Curate of the parish for the last four years, and the appointment has been received in the village and neighbourhood with universal satisfaction. The Rev. Canon Eade, father of the new Vicar, who resigned at the commencement of the present year, had held the living since 1835, and had endeared himself to the hearts of rich and poor alike.

The Tithe Commissioners' report for 1879, recently issued, shows that the tithes have been commuted by agreements or awards in 12,230 parishes and other districts in England and Wales. In 416 of these districts the rent-charges have been merged in the lands or redeemed, instead of being apportioned. The rent-charges thus redeemed amounted to £656 15s. 4½d., and the purchase money to £17,610 5s. 2½d., but the amount merged cannot be stated. Where the rent-charge has neither been merged or redeemed, it has been apportioned amongst the lands chargeable, and the Commissioners have confirmed 11,781 such apportionments.

It was recently announced that an anonymous donor had given to the treasurers of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund £10,000 New Zealand Bonds for the endowment of a missionary bishopric in North China. It is now stated that the donor has stipulated that the see shall have for its area the two provinces of Shantung and Pecheli; that the selection of the Bishop shall be vested absolutely in the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being; and that all existing missions of the Church of England shall be under the Bishop about to be appointed. These are at present two in number—one at Chefoo, maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; the other at Pekin, supported by the Church Missionary Society. The Colonial Bishoprics Fund has added £1000 to the endowment, and the Christian Knowledge Society is about to vote another £1000.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford, Mr. E. W. Symonds, B.A., Scholar of University College, has been elected to the vacant Fereday Fellowship (confined to natives of Staffordshire) in St. John's College; Mr. W. C. Cotes, of Roysse's School, Abingdon, has been elected to an Abingdon Scholarship at Pembroke; and Mr. George Herbert Stutfield, B.A., of University College, has been elected Vinerian scholar.

At Cambridge, the Bell Scholarships have been adjudged as follows:—(1) W. R. Inge, King's; (2) E. A. Welch, King's. The Abbott Scholarship has been adjudged to B. L. Edwards, Trinity; at Trinity, the award of the Latin Declamation prizes has been announced as follows:—First prize, £15, F. B. Westcott; second prize, £10, not awarded.

The class lists of the Cambridge University Local Examinations were issued yesterday. The following are general summaries of the results:—Junior Girls: 1604 entered, 36 passed in Class I., 89 in Class II., 277 in Class III., 605 satisfied the examiners, 464 failed, 68 absent. Senior Girls: 117 entered, 4 passed in Class I., 39 in Class II., 61 in Class III., 461 satisfied examiners, 515 failed, 37 absent. Junior Boys: 3401 entered, 215 passed in Class I., 249 in Class II., 477 in Class III., 1113 satisfied examiners, 1053 failed, 191 absent, 7 rejected for copying. Senior Boys: 630 entered, 23 passed in Class I., 24 passed in Class II., 32 in Class III., 177 satisfied examiners, 294 failed, 54 absent.

The late Mr. A. Vans Dunlop, M.D., of Rutland-square, Edinburgh, who died on the 27th ult., has left a bequest to the University of Edinburgh which will eventually amount to about £70,000.

A Dr. Borne, of French extraction, has left all his property to the Lausanne University, on condition of the revenue accumulating for one hundred years, and being then devoted to the publication, in all known languages, of his manuscript work "Maxims and Aphorisms," every library in the world to be supplied with a copy.

HUNTING WITH THE INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

The sketches which appeared in this Journal a fortnight ago represented some aspects of a new farming settlement in the frontier districts of Minnesota. A brief account was given of that promising and attractive young State of the Union, which occupies the most central position in the North American Continent, west of Lake Superior and at the head of the river Mississippi. We quoted a little book called "Five Years in Minnesota," recently published by Mr. Maurice Farrar. He desires us to explain that he has not the smallest pecuniary interest, for his own part, in advocating the choice of that country as a field of emigration. The authorised official agency for its State Board, which he was requested to accept on his return to England, is a purely honorary distinction. The readers of his book, however, and those of our notice concerning it, will form their own conclusions. We are not inclined to dispute the correctness of his description of Minnesota and its natural advantages. English agriculturists may do worse than go there; and if they do not like the political and social institutions of the United States, the British Canadian province of Manitoba lies adjacent to the north of Minnesota.

We now present a second page of Sketches, by the same hand as the former, representing some characteristic hunting-scenes among the Indians who still inhabit the large Native Reserves in Minnesota. In the entertaining volume already mentioned—Mr. Maurice Farrar's—there is a chapter devoted to those Indians, who are "Chippewas" or Ojibbeways; and there is a chapter also on "Sport." The Indian Reserves in this State are the districts of White Earth, Red Lake, Leech Lake, White Oak Point, and Mille Laes, altogether several millions of acres, a fine tract of country, extending 200 miles northward to the Canadian border, and containing a scattered population of 6300 hundred Indians. At White Earth, the principal agency, which is administered by Major C. A. Ruffee for the United States Federal Government, has about 1600 full-blood and half-breed Indians. They have, as a rule, thrown off their blankets and wear the dress of civilised men, with some remains of native decoration. But Mr. Farrar met with Indians from Red Lake who made very picturesque figures in their wild barbaric costume; their caps of otter-skin with eagle's feathers, coloured shirts and blankets, buckskin leggings and moccasins richly embroidered; their faces painted in stripes or spots of bright red, blue, or green, had a less agreeable effect.

Large numbers of the White Earth Agency people are members of Christian churches, Roman Catholic or Protestant, send their children to school, and cultivate their allotments of land. The Government allows ten acres at first to an Indian settler's family, then forty acres when the ten have been brought into cultivation, and so on up to 160 acres; besides furnishing them with tools, seed, clothing, and an annuity of seven dollars a head, and grinding their corn for them. The sale of intoxicating liquors is forbidden, and "crime or disorder of any kind is practically unknown." Mr. Farrar speaks highly of the missionary clergy of different churches there, Father Aloysius, a Benedictine monk, the Rev. T. L. Breck, an Episcopalian Protestant, and good Bishop Whipple, "the Indians' friend," as well as of Major Ruffee, Mr. Paul Beaulieu, the interpreter, and others, who are doing much good.

With regard to the subject of our Illustrations, it was found in another district of Minnesota, where plenty of large game invites the Indians, as well as the white men, to the profitable exercise of hunting. The elk and cariboo, as we are told by Mr. Farrar, may be pursued at the head of the Snake River and Two Rivers, in Kitson county, less than two hundred miles north-west of the city of St. Paul; and moose are occasionally met with at the head of the Rozeau river, some weighing as much as 4000 lb. Deerstalking, with venison fetching its price in the city market, seems to be an occupation that pays tolerably well, the carcass averaging 10 dols. in value. In winter it is usual to track this animal in the snow, one man following on each side of the track; but later in the season, when the deer are in herds, the mounted sportsmen ride round them, circling nearer and nearer, till close enough to shoot. Bear-hunting is also described as capital sport in Minnesota; the buffalo is found in Dakota, somewhat farther west.

Our Sketches are by Mr. W. P. Hooper, of Brown's Valley, Minnesota.

The foundation-stone of the new London Central Fruit and Vegetable Market was laid on Wednesday by Mr. Deputy Lowman Taylor. This new building is to be an addition to the present range of Meat and Poultry Markets in Smithfield.

Mr. Ruskin lectured on snakes last Wednesday at the London Institution to a crowded audience, and described a number of peculiarities about those reptiles which connected them with the lizard, the duck, the fish, and the honeysuckle.

The Benevolent Society of St. Patrick held its ninety-seventh annual festival at the St. James's Restaurant on Wednesday evening, the Marquis of Lansdowne presiding. The object of the society, which is to educate the children of the Irish poor resident in London, was promoted by subscriptions given during the evening to the amount £750, including one hundred guineas from the Queen.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society on Wednesday numerous rewards were conferred for saving or attempting to save life. The society's medallion was unanimously voted to Miss Mabel Lucy Dalrymple Hay, Miss Mary Elizabeth Dalrymple Hay, daughters of Admiral the Right Hon. Sir John Charles Dalrymple Hay, and also to Hugh McCaig, for having saved a lad from drowning on the ice at Whitefield Loch, Wigtownshire, on Jan. 22 last.

News has been received from Mr. Stanley's expedition. It is dated from Vivi, twenty miles from Banana, a port at the mouth of the Congo, on Jan. 21 last. At Vivi the first station for provisioning the expedition has been organized. Other stations will be organized further on. Mr. Stanley's steamers were navigating at the above date the lower Congo between Banana and the coast towards Vivi, transporting goods. Mr. Stanley has fifteen Europeans and a great number of blacks from Zanzibar with him. Vivi has ten habitations, the number fixed for a station. The expedition must now have moved further on.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone on Wednesday began his campaign in Midlothian by addressing a large meeting in the Edinburgh Music Hall. He denounced the foreign and domestic policy of the Government, but gave his opponents credit for patriotic intentions, though they had acted on wrong and disastrous principles. On the question of the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, he would not pledge himself to any future action; and, with regard to faggot votes, he declared he would not, if he knew it, allow any such votes to be manufactured in his interest.—Mr. Herbert Gladstone, fourth son of Mr. Gladstone, has been accepted as the Liberal candidate for Middlesex; and his return, free of expense, has been guaranteed by the City Liberal Club, who will not put forward any other candidate.



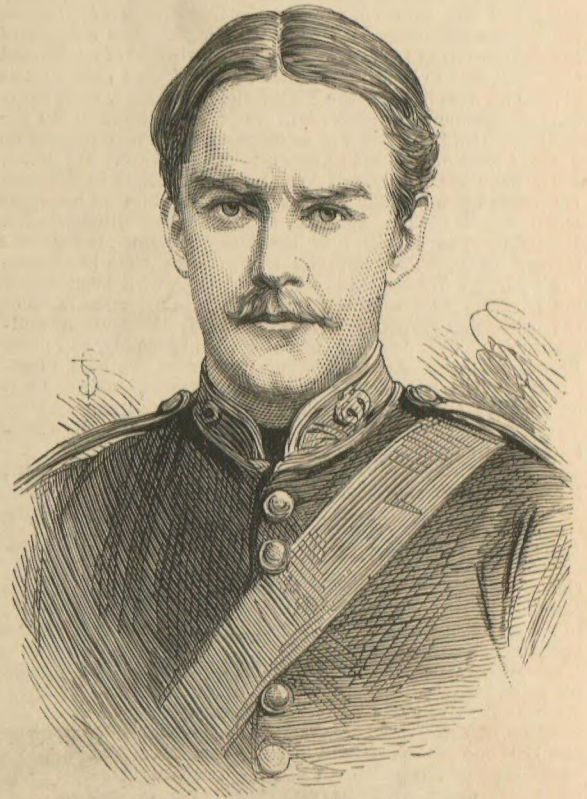
HUNTING SKETCHES AMONG THE INDIANS OF MINNESOTA.—SEE PAGE 283.



LIEUTENANT C. J. R. HEARSEY,
KILLED IN ACTION, DEC. 11.—SEE PAGE 286.



THE LATE MR. CHARLES BRANWHITE, ARTIST.
SEE PAGE 286.



LIEUTENANT E. HARDY, R.H.A.,
KILLED IN ACTION, DEC. 11.—SEE PAGE 286.



AFGHANS AT THEIR NAMAZ. A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 286.

THE LATE MR. C. BRANWHITE.

The death of this accomplished artist, who was an Associate Member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, took place on the 15th ult. at Clifton, where he resided. Mr. Charles Branwhite was born June 7, 1817, and was the son of Nathan Cooper Branwhite, of Bristol, who commenced as an engraver and became a portrait-painter. Mr. Charles Branwhite began as a sculptor, and at twenty years of age won the silver medal given by the Society of Arts for a cast of "The Fallen Angel." He followed this pursuit a few years, but, in 1838, was led to exchange the chisel for the brush. Most of his productions in painting at first were in oil. He exhibited at the British Institution, the Royal Academy, the exhibitions of the Society of British Artists, and at provincial academies. In 1844 he accompanied Mr. E. G. Müller and Mr. Howell on a tour through Switzerland, bringing back to England a large number of sketches; but he never painted from them, preferring English scenery to foreign. In 1852 and 1853 Mr. Branwhite took the premiums of £25 in each year at the Art-Union of Glasgow for the best landscape in their exhibition. The subject of his picture in 1852 was "The Environs of a Ruined Garden," and in 1852 "A Winter Sunset." In 1849 he was elected an Associate of the Water-Colour Society, and, without intermission, he showed at their exhibitions up to the winter of 1879. After his connection with this society he devoted most of his time to water-colour drawing. On Oct. 5, 1871, the Royal Society of Water-Colour Artists in Belgium conferred upon him the honour of electing him an honorary member. He then showed at their exhibitions. Mr. Branwhite was a friend of the late William Muller and George Fripp, with whom he spent much time in sketching in Leigh Woods and other spots to which local artists are partial. As a sculptor, Mr. Branwhite executed busts of the celebrated Robert Hall, the Rev. Mr. Somers, a well-known divine, Sir John K. Habersfield, Dr. Symonds, and other Bristol worthies. At the Graphic Conversazione, held a fortnight ago in the Fine-Arts Academy at Bristol, one room was occupied by an "In Memoriam" exhibition of many of his works, arranged by his son, Mr. C. Brooke Branwhite, who is also an artist.

The portrait is from a photograph taken by an amateur, Mr. J. H. Morgan, of Tyndall's Park, Bristol.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT HEARSEY.

One of the officers of the 9th Lancers, Lieutenant Charles John Rumball Hearsey, killed in the action of Dec. 11 at Urghundeh, in the Chardah Valley, near Cabul, is deeply regretted by his brother officers, as well as by his family and friends in England. He was not quite twenty-four years of age, and his commission as Lieutenant was dated in February, 1875. He was fifth son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir J. B. Hearsey, K.C.B., formerly Colonel of the 21st Hussars. The family is one that has served in India ever since 1768, in which year Ensign Andrew Wilson Hearsey went out there in the service of the East India Company. An elder brother of the subject of this notice is Captain Andrew Hearsey (retired), who holds an appointment at Dehra Doon. The late Lieutenant C. J. R. Hearsey, though so young in the service, was employed as field paymaster of his regiment last year at Lundi Kotul, and this year officiated as quartermaster, during more than four months, upon a vacancy of that office being caused by death. Captain B. Gough, who was in immediate command of the regiment, wrote to Brigadier-General Macpherson, after the action of Dec. 11, and reported how "poor Hearsey was killed in the first charge." Captain Gough says, "I believe he was knocked off his horse by a gun-shot, and wounded; but when surrounded, on the ground, he made a great fight, running two Afghans through with his sword." His body was brought into the cantonments, and was there buried.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT HARDY, R.H.A.

Many heroic deeds have been recorded of our brave soldiers in the late engagements in Afghanistan. But no mention has been made in any of the public journals of the noble self-sacrifice of a young officer of the Royal Horse Artillery, Lieutenant Edward Hardy, whose battery formed part of Brigadier-General Massy's force in the engagement with the enemy in the Chardah Valley in the action of Dec. 11, of which we gave an illustration last week. We then explained how, owing to the extremely difficult nature of the ground and the overwhelming force of Afghans, the guns, happily recovered a few hours later, had to be abandoned. It was when they were being spiked and unlimbered, and when those splendid but ineffectual charges were again and again made by the 9th Lancers and the 14th Bengal Lancers, that Lieutenant Hardy, seeing a young wounded cavalry officer tied to one of the guns helpless and about to be left to his fate, without a thought for his own safety, remained behind in the all but hopeless attempt to save his stricken comrade, over whom, when last seen, he was standing surrounded by the enemy. We learn that Lieutenant Hardy's body was found some days later, and is buried under a bank a few yards distant from where he was last seen alive. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Charles Hardy, Vicar of Hayling, Hants.

AFGHANS AT THEIR NAMAZ.

This Sketch of a scene in the social life of the people of Afghanistan is one of those furnished by Mr. W. Simpson, late our Special Artist in that country. "Namaz" is a Persian word meaning "Prayer," and is used by the Mohammedans of Afghanistan as the term for their daily devotions. In most villages there is a masjid or mosque, a small place built of mud, and void of architectural pretensions; but the Mussulman does not require a house of prayer. Wherever he is, if he can get water to wash his mouth and hands—or he can do without these if they are not to be had—he takes off his shoes, and turning to Mecca, "Kiblah ke taraf," that is looking towards the Kiblah, he can perform his "Namaz." The ritual of El Islam is in Arabic, so that, like the Roman Catholic church with Latin, the words are the same in every country. A similar rule holds with the genuflections; an Algerine, an Arab, a Turk, a Persian, or an Afghan all bend, stand, kneel, and touch the ground with their foreheads, after the same manner. Repeatedly, during the prayers, the forehead is pressed to the ground; and Afghanistan being a country of dust, it is a very common thing to meet a man, after his "Namaz," with the forehead and point of his nose all covered with the light grey soil adhering to the skin, giving him much the appearance of the Hindoo Fakirs, who have a habit of rubbing grey wood ashes from the fire on their skin. Nearly all Mohammedans are regular in the performance of their daily prayers, and those who are strict recite them five times a day—that is, before sunrise, at noon, before sunset, after sunset, and, lastly, after it has become night. Three times a day is the usual

custom. In the seventeenth chapter of the Koran it says:—"Regularly perform thy prayer at the declension of the sun, at the first darkness of the night, and the prayer of daybreak; for the prayer of daybreak is borne witness unto by the angels. And watch some part of the night in the same exercise as a work of supererogation for thee; peradventure thy Lord will raise thee to an honourable station."

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

VARIOUS FORMS OF CONTRACTILE SUBSTANCES.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., began his ninth lecture, given on Tuesday, the 9th inst., with remarks on plain or involuntary muscle (connected with the alimentary canal and other viscera), which differs in structure from cross-striped or voluntary muscle, and in which, when stimulated, the contraction is slow and prolonged after a long latent period, the wave of contraction also passing along very slowly. The muscle curve of this was taken with a ring of voluntary muscle. After alluding to some amoeboid movements, such as those of the white corpuscles of blood, and other manifestations of contractility by protoplasm, the Professor commented on vibratile cilia, resembling eyelashes, in regard to their position in the body (the windpipe, &c.), their structure, and mode of action, and the power they possess of carrying fluids and particles, such as dust, along the surface they cover. Two illustrative experiments were given. In one (after Sharpey), the direction of the current was shown by sprinkling powdered charcoal on the surface. In the other (after Bowditch), a ciliated membrane was stretched out on an incline, weights were placed on it, and the height noted to which the weights could be moved up in a given time. The result showed nearly seven grammes-millimetres per minute per cubic-centimetre of surface. Ciliary action was stated to be quickened by warmth and retarded by cold. It is also quickened by weak alkalies, and is stopped by carbonic acid, and, according to Sharpey, it will go on in fluid which has been boiled, and therefore deprived of oxygen.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., in his seventh lecture, given on Thursday, the 11th inst., gave a brief account of some of the recent discoveries in organic chemistry, the specialty of which consists in synthesis rather than in analysis—that is, the building up artificially a great number of new compounds (more than 2000 such being produced annually), a branch of the science in which the earliest advances were made by Kekulé. In a brief historical sketch, illustrated by experiments and graphic formulae, the Professor described the properties and relations of two groups or series of bodies, compounds of carbon and hydrogen in various proportions, and therefore termed hydrocarbons: the fatty group (not necessarily fats), which includes paraffins and oils; and the aromatic group, which includes benzol, camphor, gum, &c. In the latter group the chemical energy of the elements is not exhausted, and consequently they readily enter into an endless number of new combinations. This does not occur with the fatty series. The chemical history of the aniline dyes was then illustrated. Benzol, an ingredient of coal-tar, when dissolved in nitric acid, forms nitro-benzol, a deep red liquid which, when subjected to the action of nascent hydrogen, by passing it over iron filings in acetic acid, produces aniline, the parent of a large family of brilliant colouring matters, the firstborn of which, mauve, was obtained by the agency of bleaching powder, chloride of lime. Illustrated explanations were also given of the methods by which colours of all shades and hues are now obtained from the three great products of coal-tar, benzol, naphthalene, and anthracene, in German factories, in which a large number of chemists are always employed. The new mode of producing rosaniline, or magenta, in which the use of arsenic is superseded, was specially described; and the peculiar abnormal spectrum of that substance, with the deviation of the violet and other rays, was pointed out. In conclusion, Professor Dewar alluded to the recent artificial production of diamonds by Mr. Hannay, of Glasgow; and, after partially burning a diamond in a stream of hydrogen in the electric arc, expressed his opinion that a high temperature was not necessary for their formation. A large number of colouring matters and dyed materials were exhibited.

THE DYNAMO-ELECTRIC CURRENT AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

Mr. C. William Siemens, D.C.L., F.R.S., began his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 12th inst., by describing Faraday's great discovery of the magneto-electric or induced current, announced in 1831. He explained that, though each current is feeble and instantaneous in its action, it differs materially from the galvanic current in being the outcome of mechanical force instead of chemical action, yet it can by mechanical arrangements be made to produce all the effects of a powerful continuous current at great distances. Mechanical force is thus converted into electric current, which is reconverted into mechanical force. One of the first attempts to utilise magneto-electric currents was by Wheatstone in his step-by-step telegraph; but the currents were insufficient to move the receiving instrument with certainty. Much more power was attained by Dr. Werner Siemens' apparatus for aggregating magneto-electric currents, and a step-by-step instrument on his principle was shown in operation. The machines of Holmes and Wilde were next considered. Siemens' machine, constructed on the "accumulative" principle (in which electro-magnets are substituted for permanent or steel magnets), was shown in action, the powerful currents in which were strictly proportionate to the mechanical power expended. Various adaptations of this principle appeared in the machines of Gramme, Pacinotti, Altenek, and others. Proceeding to the applications of the currents, Dr. Siemens exhibited a circular saw revolving by means of a dynamo-electric machine in the basement of the building, set in motion by a gas-engine; and by it planks were cut. He then described Dr. Werner Siemens' plan for propelling tramway-cars by the current, first shown at Berlin, and about to be exhibited at the Crystal Palace. By this means from thirty to forty persons have been conveyed easily at the rate of from ten to twelve miles an hour. Dr. Siemens then explained how resistance to the current gives rise to heat and light, which are merely the result of transference of electric energy, as shown by Davy, in relation to the electric arc, in 1810. The interest now attaching to the electric light is due to the comparatively cheap rate at which the current can be produced; and much ingenuity has been displayed in the construction of electric lamps and candles. These may be classified as "glow-lights" (produced by placing in the midst of the conducting-wire thin low conducting-wire, which glows); and "regulators" of the electric arc, the space between the carbon points. The arrangements of the glow-lights are simpler, but in intensity of light they are inferior to the electric arc, which can be made to rival the sun in heat and brilliancy. After reverting to Professor Dewar's remarkable experiments with the electric arc in producing spectra of the metals in the gaseous state, Dr. Siemens exhibited a small electric furnace, so contrived that he could readily fuse in it platinum, iridium, and other refractory metals. Finally, he described his recent appli-

cation of the electric light to vegetation in his greenhouses, by which the development of flowers and the ripening of fruit were greatly accelerated. Remarkable specimens of these were exhibited beneath the electric light.

DRYDEN AS A DRAMATIST AND CRITIC.

Mr. George Saintsbury began his third lecture, given on Saturday last, the 12th inst., by referring to the scant justice recently awarded to Dryden as a dramatist, in regard to which the poet's own estimation was too low. He was, on the contrary, among the greatest of craftsmen in literature—the men who can turn their hand to anything, and do it consummately. After describing the condition of the drama at the Restoration, reviving after its suppression by the Puritans, Mr. Saintsbury reviewed its three forms—tragedy, comedy, and the opera—and commented on the influence of French writers. Dryden began with comedy, and during a period of thirty years composed pieces of all kinds, after the custom of the day, with much adaptation from Plautus, Shakspeare, Molière, and others. His comedies, though quite unsuited to the present time, are not the rubbish described by Hazlitt, nor so heavy as asserted by Scott. If coarser than most of his contemporaries, his plays possess more of the milk of human kindness; and some of his characters are quite original; and, with much that is tedious and absurd, his heroic plays contain passages of wonderful beauty. His first tragedies were written in rhymed couplets, but after "Aurungzebe" he adopted blank verse, which had hitherto been considered not sufficiently dignified. The change was probably due to his study of the older dramatists, and to his admiration of Milton. His beautiful play, "All for Love," was the result, modelled upon Shakspeare; and his example was speedily followed by Otway and others. His masterpieces in this style are "The Spanish Friar," "Don Sebastian," and "The Duke of Guise." After noticing Dryden's operas, which contain good songs, of which specimens were read, showing much lyric power, Mr. Saintsbury commented on his great excellences as creator of a flexible, smooth, and handy prose. His high authority on literary criticism, the influence of which still endures, although much disparaged, was then noticed, his "Essay on Dramatic Poesy" being specially referred to, as well as certain dedications and prefaces, which contain sharp, short, and briskly moulded sentences. His style was singularly destitute of mannerism; and, compared with Addison's, was plain and homely. Though not so vernacular as that of Bunyan and Defoe, and not of such perfect simplicity as that of Swift, yet with these three it stands at the head of the plainer English prose styles with a capacity of magnificence to which the others cannot pretend. In conclusion, Mr. Saintsbury described Dryden's representative character, in relation to the men of his time, as almost more remarkable than his intellectual superiority, and defended him against certain reckless accusations respecting his moral conduct which have been too readily believed.

No lectures will be given in Passion and Easter weeks.

The following arrangements have been made for the lectures after Easter:—Tuesdays: Professor Huxley, two lectures on Dogs and the Problems Connected with Them; Mr. Robert H. Scott, F.R.S., four lectures on Wind and Weather; Mr. John Fiske, three lectures on American Political Ideas viewed from the standpoint of Universal History. Thursdays: Professor Tyndall, six lectures on Light as a Mode of Motion; Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids, three lectures on the Sacred Books of the Early Buddhists. Saturdays: Mr. James Sully, three lectures on Art and Vision; Professor Henry Morley, five lectures on the Dramatists before Shakspeare, from the Origin of the English Drama to the Year of the Death of Marlowe (1593).

Arrangements for the Friday evening meetings after Easter—are as follow:—

- April 9, Professor Huxley, The Coming of Age of the "Origin of Species."
- April 16, M. Ernest Renan, Marcus Aurelius (in French).
- April 23, Mr. Walter H. Pollock, Dumas Père.
- April 30, Mr. W. Spottiswoode.
- May 7, Mr. G. J. Romanes, Mental Evolution.
- May 14, Lord Reay, Certain Aspects of Social Democracy in Germany.
- May 21, Mr. H. H. Statham, An Analysis of Ornament.
- May 28, Mr. Francis Hueffer, Musical Criticism.

Professor Hughes, of Cambridge, read a paper at the Victoria Institute last Monday upon the movements, in elevation and depression, in geological time of the British Isles, and continued his review of the evidence against the existence of pre-glacial man.

Dr. N. Heinemann gave last Monday, at Malton, a popular lecture on the Human Face to a numerous and appreciative audience. The lecture was illustrated by a number of diagrams.

Sir Douglas Forsyth presided on Tuesday night at a meeting at the Society of Arts, in which Captain C. E. Foot, R.N., read an important paper on Transport and Trading Centres for Eastern Equatorial Africa, which led to a valuable discussion; and on the following evening Mr. Singer read a paper before the same society on the Art of the Silversmith, Mr. Mundella, M.P., in the chair.

At a meeting of the Anthropological Institute on the 9th inst. Mr. Francis Galton, the president, described the curious psychological fact on which he wrote a preliminary memoir in *Nature* on Jan. 15. He found that about one in every thirty adult males, or fifteen females, not only see numerals in a vivid mental picture whenever they think of them, but that each number is always seen in the same definite position in their mental field of view.

Mr. W. R. S. Ralston will give a Storytelling at the third of the Literary Monday Afternoons in connection with the International Literary Association, in Steinway Hall, on Monday, March, 22, at three o'clock precisely.

The Right Hon. W. Watson, the Lord Advocate, has accepted the office of Judge in the High Court of Appeal, rendered vacant by the death of Lord Gordon.

Arrangements have, says the *Glasgow News*, just been completed for the acquiring of an eligible site for a new prison on the lands of Barlinnie, adjoining the village of Riddrie, about three miles east of Glasgow. The site contains thirty-two acres of ground, about 200 yards to the south of Cumbernauld-road. The present prison in Duke-street will be abandoned when the new building has been erected.

At a recent meeting of the Chapter of the Order of St. John the bronze medal for saving life on land was voted to Henry Spavin, a workman, who, on Dec. 17 last, descended into a small sewer at Silvertown and rescued a comrade who had been rendered insensible by poisonous gases. The presentation took place at the Townhall, Stratford, at the last meeting of the West Ham Local Board. A vellum certificate was also presented to Spavin, to whom the board has awarded £5 in recognition of his gallant conduct.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN MARTIN.

John Martin, Esq., J.P., formerly M.P. for Tewkesbury, died on the 7th inst. at his seat, Upper Hall, Ledbury. He was born Feb. 2, 1805, the eldest son of John Martin, Esq., also M.P. for Tewkesbury, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Richard Stone, Esq., of Chiselhurst, Kent. He represented Tewkesbury in the liberal interest from 1832 to 1835 and from 1837 to 1859, and was a banker in London. Mr. Martin married first, October, 1837, Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas Morse, by whom, who died in 1843, he had an only daughter; and secondly, in 1847, Maria Henrietta, daughter of Evan Hamilton Baillie, Esq., by whom he had four sons and five daughters.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Miss Laura Burrard, eldest daughter of the late General Sir Harry Burrard, Bart., and sister of the late Admiral Sir Charles Burrard, Bart., aged eighty-four.

Edward Mulchinock, Esq., J.P., of 53, Pembroke-road, Dublin, late of Cloghers House, Tralee, in the county of Kerry, on the 1st inst.

The Rev. Edward Acton Davies, Rector of Areley Kings, Worcestershire, only surviving brother of Dr. John Birt Davies, of Birmingham, on the 2nd inst., aged seventy-four.

Clement Francis, Esq., D.L., M.A., solicitor to Cambridge University, on the 7th inst., at Quy Hall, near Cambridge, aged sixty-four.

The Vicomte de Roquefeuil, in Brittany, aged ninety-one. He received his education in England, and served successively in the English, Spanish, and French armies. His mother was married, secondly, to M. de Cazales.

Lady Couper, widow of Colonel Sir George Couper, C.B., K.H., Controller and Equerry to the late Duchess of Kent, at her residence in Lowndes-square, on the 14th inst., aged eighty-eight.

Lady Charlotte Mary Bacon, on the 9th inst., at 13, Stanhope-place, Hyde Park, aged seventy-eight. She was the second daughter of Edward Harley, fifth Earl of Oxford, by Jane Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev. James Scott, and was widow of General Anthony Bacon, K.T.S.

Mr. Thomas Bell, formerly secretary of the Royal Society and president of the Linnean Society, on the 13th inst., at the age of eighty-seven. Mr. Bell was for a long period Professor of Zoology in King's College, and published histories of "British Quadrupeds" and of "British Reptiles."

Mr. John Hales Calcraft, of Rempstone Hall, Dorset, on the 13th inst., in his eighty-fourth year. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Dorset. He represented Wareham in the Conservative interest from 1820 to 1826, and again from 1832 to 1841, when he was defeated. In 1857 he was returned for the same constituency as a Moderate Liberal, but retired at the dissolution in 1859.

Lieutenant-General Rodolph de Salis, C.B., recently, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was the eldest son of the late Jerome, Count de Salis, entered the Army in 1830, served with the 8th Hussars in Turkey and the Crimea from May, 1854, till the declaration of peace in 1856, and also served in command of the same regiment in Rajpootana and Central India in 1857-9. He became Major-General in 1868, Colonel of the 8th Hussars in 1875, and Lieutenant-General in 1877.

Mr. John Partridge, J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Hereford, Gloucester, and Monmouth, on the 8th inst., at the Queen's Hotel, Hastings, in his eighty-sixth year. He was High Sheriff of the last-named county in 1824. Mr. Partridge, who was descended from an old Gloucestershire family, married, in 1817, Eliza, eldest daughter of Edward Ives, Esq., of Titchfield, Hants, sometime Judge of Moorshedabad, and subsequently resident at the Court of Lucknow, and leaves one daughter, Mrs. Winkle, and four sons, the eldest of whom, William Partridge, Esq., D.L., is magistrate of Southwark Police Court.

Lord Colchester has been appointed Charity Commissioner in the room of Lord Clinton, who resigned.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Sir Stafford Northcote's insertion of a special clause in the Budget Bill abolishing the exemption from income tax now enjoyed by the Civil Service Supply Association will remove a just grievance. In the earlier stages of its existence the association fairly came under the category of a provident society; but as soon as the number of its shares was limited, and it threw open its doors to a considerable portion of the public, it became to all intents and purposes a business concern trading for profit. From recent statements issued by the association it appears that the number of persons holding shares or tickets of membership is now between thirty and forty thousand, of whom only about one third are members of the Civil Service. The sales amount to nearly a million and a half sterling per annum, while the profits divided among the 4500 shareholders every year are something like £30,000 or £40,000. As only 10s. is paid upon each share, the sum annually placed to the credit of every shareholder is equal to the enormous dividend of 1500 per cent. The exceedingly profitable nature of the society's business may be realised when it is stated that, although the subscribed capital is only £2250, the accumulated profits standing to the credit of the shareholders now exceed a quarter of a million sterling. It is quite clear that the exemption from income-tax granted to industrial and provident societies was never intended to apply to such a body as this.

An action which was tried last Saturday throws a curious light on the habits of the poorer classes in the matter of "thrift." The plaintiff was a widow following the occupation of a costermonger exchanging crockery ware for old clothes. She sued the defendant, the dust contractor of the district in which she lived, for £116 and interest under the following circumstances:—Her husband, who died ten years ago, was a blacksmith, and by frugality they had saved £40 in gold. Since her husband's death the plaintiff and her sons had by their earnings increased the sum to £120, which, with three gold rings, was placed in a small canvas bag and packed in a tin box, which she kept under her bed. Finding, however, one day that the box had been tampered with, and three sovereigns taken from the store, she hid the tin box in a hole of the fireplace of the cellar, covering it over with ashes; there at least she thought it would be safe, but she was doomed to disappointment. The ash-bin was in a corner of the cellar. From time to time she inspected the box, and found all safe as late as April, 1878. On Oct. 15, however, that year on going into the cellar she found, to her horror, that the dustbin had been emptied, and the box, with its contents, had been carried away with the refuse. She applied to the defendant for the money, but he declined to give it up. He urged, in defence, that the plaintiff had given no reasonable proof of her right to the box, which was discovered on sifting the dust, and which he claimed to hold for the owner. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £108.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

L N (Sweden).—Thanks for your note. We are glad to learn that our efforts are appreciated six hundred miles north of Stockholm.

E H B (Philadelphia).—We have handed your note to the honorary secretary of the City of London Chess Club, who will endeavour to comply with your request.

G B S (Brighton).—The problem is marked for insertion. Thanks.

W B R (Philadelphia).—Your solutions of Problems Nos. 1876 and 1877 are correct. The others received from you were acknowledged in due course. We shall be pleased to receive a report of the state of chess in your city.

LITTLE BUMPTIOUS.—There is no "displeasure" on our part. We are satisfied with the parents' voucher for the ages of the children solvers.

J T (Chipping Campden).—The problem shall have early attention.

YOUNG PLAYER (Bridgewater).—The opening you describe is simply a transposition of the moves in the ordinary "Giucco Piano," and you should transpose as readily as your adversary.

A E O (Norwich).—Mr. Gossip's "Theory of the Chess Openings" is not in any publisher's list. Write to the Rev. C. E. Ranken, Malvern.

CEPHEUS.—We have no copy of the game at hand, and cannot answer your question until we can refer to our files.

J W (Portland, U.S.A.).—Your solution of No. 1877 is correct.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1870 received from P S Shenale, Frank E Purchas, E E G (Babbacombe), Cholwell, and W H Miles.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1880 received from W F Payne, K (Bridgewater), J Tucker, P S Shenale, W J Eggleston, J S P, P W Baldwin, F A Bright, Cercie Philotasee-Philadelphia (Antwerp), J Bumstead, Beatrice (Ealing), H Procter, and J Neville.

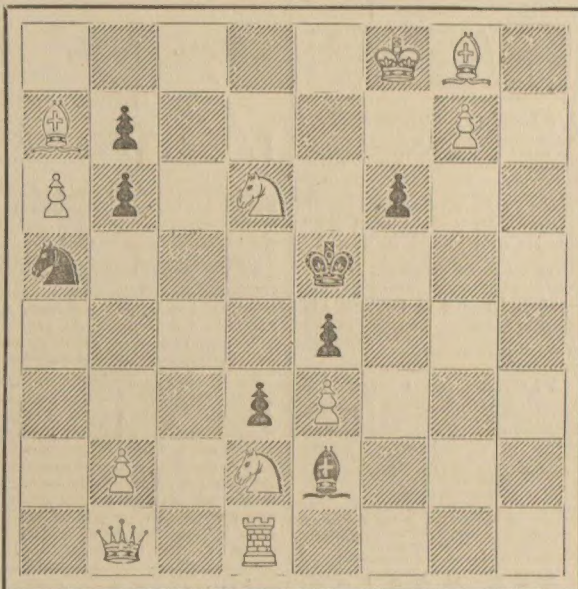
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1881 received from H B, W F Payne, E Elsbury, Elsie, H Barrett, R Jessop, R Gray, H Langford, Helen Lee, B L Dyke, R Ingersoll, An Old Hand, N Warner, Jupiter Junior, D W Kell, Ben Nevie, L Sparwood, N Cator, G Fosbrooke, T Greenbank, C S Coxo, C Darragh, U L Mayne, D Templeton, Kitten, M O'Halloran, Hereward, Z Ingold, F W Nerina, East Marden, Cant, J H Chater, E H H V, Shadforth, Young Player (Bridgewater), J Tucker, Leslie Lachlan, H Hampton, Alpha, P S Shenale, H Stebbing, J R Dow, P W Baldwin, W D Jones, J W W, P A Bright, Sneath, Pope, W M Curtis, E E G (Babbacombe), W H Miles, Dabbahill, Tobias, F Wheatly, Cholwell, Vernon Kerr, Dr F St, James Dobson, A R, Norman Rumbelow, L G Batson, R H Brooks, Julia Short, and L Noren (Sweden).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1880.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K B 2nd. Any move.
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1883.

By C. CALLANDER.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game played in the first-class Tourney of the Counties' Chess Association, during the recent meeting at Boston, between the Rev. Mr. COKER and the Rev. Mr. WAYTE.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	the castled King is frustrated by this well-timed exchange of Queens.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	18. Q takes Q	R takes Q
3. B to Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2nd	19. P to B 3rd	Q R to K sq
4. P to Q 4th		20. K to B 2nd	K to Kt sq
The best reply to this variation of the opening.		21. P to Kt 4th	R to B 2nd
4. Kt takes P	P takes P	22. P to Kt 5th	B to K 2nd
5. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt	23. R to Kt 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
6. Q takes Kt	P to Q R 3rd	24. Kt to R 4th	Kt to Q 4th
7. B to B 4th		25. Kt to Kt 2nd	P to B 3rd
7. B to R 4th is stronger, as it delays the advance of the adverse Queen's Pawn.		26. R to Q sq	
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	27. R takes Kt	Kt takes B
8. Q to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	28. K to B 3rd	B takes R
9. B to K 3rd	B takes B	29. Kt takes B	P to Q 4th
10. Q takes B	B to K 2nd	30. P to B 4th	R to K 5th
11. P to K B 4th	Castles	31. P takes P	Q R takes P (ch)
12. Kt to Q 2nd	K to R sq	32. K to K 2nd	R to B 7th (ch)
13. R to B 3rd	P to B 4th	33. K to K sq	F takes P
14. R to B 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	34. R takes P	R takes Kt P
15. Kt to B 3rd	P takes P	35. R to Q 8th (ch)	R to B sq
16. Kt to B 3rd	Q to B 4th	36. R to Q 7th	R to K sq,
17. Q takes P			

White's hope of an effective attack upon and White resigned.

DELTA'S REMINISCENCES.

After my hard fight with Staunton at the odds of Pawn and two moves, I did not play any more chess matches of any length. I became acquainted with Sheriff Bell, of Glasgow, in 1852, and we visited each other several times, and had in all five well-contested games. Three of these were drawn and two were left unfinished. The Sheriff was a strong player—certainly one of the best Scotch players of his day—and more than that, he was a delightful companion. He was one of the best talkers, in the best sense, whom I ever knew. In 1853 Brien, of Oxford, Staunton's *fidus Achates*, paid me a short visit. We played several games, without much advantage on either side. I thought Brien very little inferior at that time to Löwenthal in strength. He, *more suo*, analysed and annotated the game as it went on. In 1855 I went to the Paris Exhibition, via Holland and Belgium. At Amsterdam I had two tough games with an old Hollander whose name I could not pick up. He played strictly on the defensive; and as I could not coax him out of his lines, and did not risk a *coup de main*, the games were both drawn. They were quite Dogger Bank affairs. At Brussels I had the pleasure of meeting with Der Lasa at his house, and conversing with him on chess, men, and matters. He expressed his regret that he could not cross Pawns with me then, as he was on the point of starting for Spa. His match with Staunton had been played before that. Staunton certainly played much better with Heydebrand than he did with Anderssen in 1851. The games themselves prove this. No chessplayer, indeed, whatever be his calibre, plays equally well at all times; therefore no p ayer ought to be either unduly elated by victory or depressed by defeat. *Hodie mihi, cras tibi.* The only true test of relative strength at chess is a series of at least a dozen games, played over five or six different days. In 1857 I dined at Trinity College, Dublin, with the men of Trinity, and spent the evening with Dr. Salmon, who was considered then to be the strongest chessplayer in Ireland. We had a very tough game, which was won at last by my kind host. I had not time to go to the Dublin Club. In 1858 I was very sorry that I could not go to the Birmingham Chess Meeting to meet Morphy there, as, for the benefit of my health, I was cruising then along the rugged coast of Scandinavia. At Copenhagen I played several games with two members of the club there, whose names I recorded at the time but have since lost; their play was excellent and brilliant in style. The games were, unfortunately, not recorded. I was informed when at Berlin that the best players were out of town; and at Hamburg I had not time to go to the club. In 1860, when sailing down the "dark rolling Danube," from Vienna to Pesth, and abeam of Komorn, a Hungarian priest asked me, in Latin, if I could play chess. Upon my replying in the affirmative, a table, chessboard, and men were placed under an awning on the quarter-deck, and I played that afternoon as we sailed down at least on dozen games with my challenger and with five or six other priests, one after another, and then wound up with a Pole from Warsaw. A circle of onlookers was formed round us as we played, who seemed to appreciate highly the different *coups de repos* and *coups de grâce*, as they were severally and in order administered. It was a very amusing scene, and the sun shone brightly on the noble river and the variegated Hungarian landscapes as we passed them by.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 9, 1872) with two codicils (dated May 12 and Aug. 22, 1873) of Mr. William Paynter, late No. 21, Belgrave-square, who died on Nov. 26 last, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, was proved on the 9th inst. by Mrs. Anne Berdmore Paynter, the widow, Samuel Paynter, George Paynter, and John Paynter, the sons, and Thomas Fletcher Twemlow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator leaves to his wife a pecuniary legacy of £1250, and his residence, with the furniture and effects, and £2500 per annum during life or widowhood; upon trust for his daughter Emily, £10,000, and £700 per annum for life, also a further annuity of £600 upon the death or second marriage of his wife; there are specific devises and bequests, in addition to pecuniary legacies, to his sons Samuel and John; and he recites that his other children are already provided for. All the residue of his freehold, leasehold, and personal estates he settles upon his son George.

The will (dated May 7, 1872) with four codicils (executed on May 8, 1872; March 8, 1875; Aug. 7, 1877; and Aug. 9, 1878) of Mr. Thomas Blackwell, late of Soho-square, and of Harrow Weald, who died on Dec. 16 last, was proved on the 6th inst. by Thomas Francis Blackwell and Samuel John Blackwell, the sons, and Robert Blackwell, the brother, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to the Middlesex Hospital, the Westminster General Dispensary, Gerrard-street, Soho, and the Tea Dealers' Benevolent Society, £500 each; upon trust for Mrs. Bertha Georgina Blackwell, the widow of his late son Charles Edmund Blackwell, in addition to other bequests, £20,000 for life, and then for the three daughters of his said late son; he also leaves to his said three grand-daughters, £55,000. There are numerous legacies and annuities to his brothers, sister, partner, persons in the employ of his firm of Crosse and Blackwell, and others; specific gifts of freehold and leasehold properties to his two sons, and of his valuable pictures to his sons, daughter-in-law, and the companion of his late wife. The residue of his property is to be divided between his said two sons.

The will (dated Aug. 11, 1876) with a codicil (dated July 18, 1878) of the Hon. Mrs. Hester Charlotte Hobhouse, late of No. 15, Lowndes-square, who died on Jan. 30 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by Edward Augustus Stewart Hobhouse, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. After giving some legacies to relatives and others, the testatrix gives the residue of her estate, real and personal, to her said son.

The will (dated May 19, 1877) with a codicil (dated Nov. 15, 1879) of Mr. Edward Shipley Ellis, J.P., chairman of the Midland Railway, late of Leicester, who died on Dec. 3 last, has been proved at the district registry, Leicester, by John Edward Ellis and George Henry Ellis, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Emma Ellis, £700 and his furniture, plate, horses, carriages, and household effects, and his residence at Leicester, the interest of £15,000, and £1000 per annum, in addition, for life; his interest in the Hucknall Forkard Collieries he leaves to his elder son, and in some other collieries to his younger son; and there are bequests to his daughter and his sisters. The residue of his real and personal property is to be divided between his children, John Edward, George Henry, and Emily.

The will (dated March 29, 1877) of Mr. John Locke, Q.C., M.P., late of the Inner Temple, and of No. 63, Eaton-place, who died on Jan. 28 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Laura Rosalie Locke, the widow, and John Henry Locke, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his clerk, George Lewis, £200; and to his wife, £500 and an annuity of £1500, and the use of his furniture and effects for life, or so long as she shall remain his widow and unmarried. The whole residue of his property he gives to his son.

The will (dated Dec. 15, 1878) with a codicil (dated April 1, 1879) of Sir Charles Pressly, K.C.B., formerly of Fernhill, near Farnborough, but late of No. 1, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 3rd inst. by Henry Thompson, John Mackrell, and John Loxley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths £5000 upon trust for the widow and children of his late son Charles Pressly; £2500 upon trust for the widow of his late son George Thompson Pressly, and then for his daughter Mrs. Annie Loxley; £4500 upon trust for his sister, Miss Charlotte Pressly, for life, and then for his daughter, Mrs. Loxley; £9000 upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Loxley; and the residue to his daughter Miss Ellen Pressly.

The will (dated March 31, 1871) with two codicils (dated March 12, 1873, and May 2, 1879) of Lieutenant-Colonel William Elsey, retired from her Majesty's Indian Forces, late of West Lodge, Ealing, who died on Dec. 28 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Thomas Rogers Smith and Joseph Makinson Fox, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths legacies to his executors, nieces, servants, and others, and the residue of his property to the children of his daughter, Sarah Cruikshank.

The will (dated Sept. 11, 1877) with a codicil (dated Dec. 9, 1878) of Miss Jane Dulcibella Eldred Harrison, late of Kelvedon, Essex, who died on Dec. 25 last, has been proved by Samuel Brise Ruggles Brise, the nephew, and Miss Ann Harrison and Mrs. Mary Davison, the nieces, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000.

The will (dated Feb. 2, 1878) with three codicils (dated June 6, and July 8 and 12, 1879) of Mr. Henry Ellison, late of No. 10, Stanford-road, Kensington, and of Apley Rise, Ryde, Isle of Wight, who died on the 13th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Frederick Ayshford Milbanke Wise and the Rev. Charles Christopher Ellison, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator enjoins his executors to have his body burnt by the Cremation Society's process (unless that be interdicted by law) in the simplest manner possible, with a decent regard to the occasion; his ashes they are to deal with as they please, or give them to the winds and rains of heaven to sweeten for further use in nature's wise economy. Subject to some legacies, the testator gives his real and personal property to his said two nephews.

The will (dated April 23, 1872) with a codicil (dated Dec. 4, 1875) of Dame Frances Amphlett, late of Wychbold Hall, Worcestershire, and of No. 32, Wimpole-street, who died on Aug. 22 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by the Right Hon. Sir Richard Paul Amphlett, the husband and sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The legacies include the gift of £50 to the poor of Wychbold, at the discretion of her executor, and of an ancient watch in silver case to the museum at Worcester. The residue of the personalty and all her farms, lands, and hereditaments the testatrix leaves to her husband.

The will (dated April 1, 1879) of Mr. Henry Kelsey, late of Burstow Park, Burstow, Surrey, who died in December last, has been proved by Henry Kelsey, of Delamere Farm, Henry Kelsey, of Old House Farm, and William Thornton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £7000.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND
(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, July 29, 1861).
Bankers to the New Zealand Government.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £555,000.

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G. B. Owen, Esq., J. C. Firth, Esq.,
Alfred Cox, Esq., M.G.A., J. C. Firth, Esq.,
Wm. Innes, Taylor, Esq., S. Browning, Esq.

LONDON BOARD.
The Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart., K.C.M.G.,
Arch. Hamilton, Esq.,
Sir George G. J. J. J., C.M.G.,
C.B.

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In Australia—BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
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No. 1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, E.C.

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LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
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City Branch: Mansion House-buildings, E.C.

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CREDIT of half the first five Annual Premiums allowed on
whole-term Policies on healthy Lives not over sixty years of age.
EXPEDITIOUS ASSURANCE granted, without profits, payable at
death or on attaining a specified age.
INVALID LIVES assured at rates proportioned to the risk.
CLAIMS paid thirty days after proof of death.

BONUSES.
The Reversionary Bonus of the Quinquennial Division in
January, 1877 (amounting to £37,014), averaged 50 per cent, and
the Cash Bonus 30 per cent, on the Premiums paid in the five years.
The Next Division of Profits will take place in January, 1882,
and persons who effect New Policies before the end of June next
will be entitled at that division to one year's additional share of
profits over later entrants.

REPORT, 1879.
The Fifty-fifth Annual Report, and the latest balance-sheets
rendered to the Board of Trade, can be obtained at either of the
Society's Offices, or of any of its Agents.

GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary.

LOSS OF TIME IS LOSS OF MONEY!
ACCIDENTS cause Loss of Time and may
be provided against by a Policy of the **RAILWAY**
PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY. Right Hon. Lord
KINNAIRD, Chairman. £1,500,000 has been paid as Com-
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Local Agents, or 64, Cornhill, London.

WILLIAM J. YIAN, Secretary.

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founded by the Landed Proprietors of the County and
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HEAD MASTER—W. BOURNE, M.A., Cantab.
late Senior Mathematical Master at Marlborough College.
Highest Fee, £40 per annum.
The Next Term will commence APRIL 27, 1880.
Apply to the Secretary, MR. MARK SHARMAN, Solicitor, Bedford.

MALVERN COLLEGE.
The Next Term will begin on MONDAY, MAY 3.

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for LADIES, Bolton House, 192, Clapham-road, Surrey.
Established 1867. A Private Home, where Patients suffering from
serious diseases, and requiring special supervision, can obtain
the best Medical and Surgical Treatment without incurring
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646s. 0d.; 647s. 2d.; 648s. 4d.; 649s. 6d.; 650s. 8d.; 651s. 0d.; 652s. 2d.; 653s. 4d.; 654s. 6d.; 655s. 8d.; 656s. 0d.; 657s. 2d.; 658s. 4d.; 659s. 6d.; 660s. 8d.; 661s. 0d.; 662s. 2d.; 663s. 4d.; 664s. 6d.; 665s. 8d.; 666s. 0d.; 667s. 2d.; 668s. 4d.; 669s. 6d.; 670s. 8d.; 671s. 0d.; 672s. 2d.; 673s. 4d.; 674s. 6d.; 675s. 8d.; 676s. 0d.; 677s. 2d.; 678s. 4d.; 679s. 6d.; 680s. 8d.; 681s. 0d.; 682s. 2d.; 683s. 4d.; 684s. 6d.; 685s. 8d.; 686s. 0d.; 687s. 2d.; 688s. 4d.; 689s. 6d.; 690s. 8d.; 691s. 0d.; 692s. 2d.; 693s. 4d.; 694s. 6d.; 695s. 8d.; 696s. 0d.; 697s. 2d.; 698s. 4d.; 699s. 6d.; 700s. 8d.; 701s. 0d.; 702s. 2d.; 703s. 4d.; 704s. 6d.; 705s. 8d.; 706s. 0d.; 707s. 2d.; 708s. 4d.; 709s. 6d.; 710s. 8d.; 711s. 0d.; 712s. 2d.; 713s. 4d.; 714s. 6d.; 715s. 8d.; 716s. 0d.; 717s. 2d.; 718s. 4d.; 719s. 6d.; 720s. 8d.; 721s. 0d.; 722s. 2d.; 723s. 4d.; 724s. 6d.; 725s. 8d.; 726s. 0d.; 727s. 2d.; 728s. 4d.; 729s. 6d.; 730s. 8d.; 731s. 0d.; 732s. 2d.; 733s. 4d.; 734s. 6d.; 735s. 8d.; 736s. 0d.; 737s. 2d.; 738s. 4d.; 739s. 6d.; 740s. 8d.; 741s. 0d.; 742s. 2d.; 743s. 4d.; 744s. 6d.; 745s. 8d.; 746s. 0d.; 747s. 2d.; 748s. 4d.; 749s. 6d.; 750s. 8d.; 751s. 0d.; 752s. 2d.; 753s. 4d.; 754s. 6d.; 755s. 8d.; 756s. 0d.; 757s. 2d.; 758s. 4d.; 759s. 6d.; 760s. 8d.; 761s. 0d.; 762s. 2d.; 763s. 4d.; 764s. 6d.; 765s. 8d.; 766s. 0d.; 767s. 2d.; 768s. 4d.; 769s. 6d.; 770s. 8d.; 771s. 0d.; 772s. 2d.; 773s. 4d.; 774s. 6d.; 775s. 8d.; 776s. 0d.; 777s. 2d.; 778s. 4d.; 779s. 6d.; 780s. 8d.; 781s. 0d.; 782s. 2d.; 783s. 4d.; 784s. 6d.; 785s. 8d.; 786s. 0d.; 787s. 2d.; 788s. 4d.; 789s. 6d.; 790s. 8d.; 791s. 0d.; 792s. 2d.; 793s. 4d.; 794s. 6d.; 795s. 8d.; 796s. 0d.; 797s. 2d.; 798s. 4d.; 799s. 6d.; 800s. 8d.; 801s. 0d.; 802s. 2d.; 803s. 4d.; 804s. 6d.; 805s. 8d.; 806s. 0d.; 807s. 2d.; 808s. 4d.; 809s. 6d.; 810s. 8d.; 811s. 0d.; 812s. 2d.; 813s. 4d.; 814s. 6d.; 815s. 8d.; 816s. 0d.; 817s. 2d.; 818s. 4d.; 819s. 6d.; 820s. 8d.; 821s. 0d.; 822s. 2d.; 823s. 4d.; 824s. 6d.; 825s. 8d.; 826s. 0d.; 827s. 2d.; 828s. 4d.; 829s. 6d.; 830s. 8d.; 831s. 0d.; 832s. 2d.; 833s. 4d.; 834s. 6d.; 835s. 8d.; 836s. 0d.; 837s. 2d.; 838s. 4d.; 839s. 6d.; 840s. 8d.; 841s. 0d.; 842s. 2d.; 843s. 4d.; 844s. 6d.; 845s. 8d.; 846s. 0d.; 847s. 2d.; 848s. 4d.; 849s. 6d.; 850s. 8d.; 851s. 0d.; 852s. 2d.; 853s. 4d.; 854s. 6d.; 855s. 8d.; 856s. 0d.; 857s. 2d.; 858s. 4d.; 859s. 6d.; 860s. 8d.; 861s. 0d.; 862s. 2d.; 863s. 4d.; 864s. 6d.; 865s. 8d.; 866s. 0d.; 867s. 2d.; 868s. 4d.; 869s. 6d.; 870s. 8d.; 871s. 0d.; 872s. 2d.; 873s. 4d.; 874s. 6d.; 875s. 8d.; 876s. 0d.; 877s. 2d.; 878s. 4d.; 879s. 6d.; 880s. 8d.; 881s. 0d.; 882s. 2d.; 883s. 4d.; 884s. 6d.; 885s. 8d.; 886s. 0d.; 887s. 2d.; 888s. 4d.; 889s. 6d.; 890s. 8d.; 891s. 0d.; 892s. 2d.; 893s. 4d.; 894s. 6d.; 895s. 8d.; 896s. 0d.; 897s. 2d.; 898s. 4d.; 899s. 6d.; 900s. 8d.; 901s. 0d.; 902s. 2d.; 903s. 4d.; 904s. 6d.; 905s. 8d.; 906s. 0d.; 907s. 2d.; 908s. 4d.; 909s. 6d.; 910s. 8d.; 911s. 0d.; 912s. 2d.; 913s. 4d.; 914s. 6d.; 915s. 8d.; 916s. 0d.; 917s. 2d.; 918s. 4d.; 919s. 6d.; 920s. 8d.; 921s. 0d.; 922s. 2d.; 923s. 4d.; 924s. 6d.; 925s. 8d.; 926s. 0d.; 927s. 2d.; 928s. 4d.; 929s. 6d.; 930s. 8d.; 931s. 0d.; 932s. 2d.; 933s. 4d.; 934s. 6d.; 935s. 8d.; 936s. 0d.; 937s. 2d.; 938s. 4d.; 939s. 6d.; 940s. 8d.; 941s. 0d.; 942s. 2d.; 943s. 4d.; 944s. 6d.; 945s. 8d.; 946s. 0d.; 947s. 2d.; 948s. 4d.; 949s. 6d.; 950s. 8d.; 951s. 0d.; 952s. 2d.; 953s. 4d.; 954s. 6d.; 955s. 8d.; 956s. 0d.; 957s. 2d.; 958s. 4d.; 959s. 6d.; 960s. 8d.; 961s. 0d.; 962s. 2d.; 963s. 4d.; 964s. 6d.; 965s. 8d.; 966s. 0d.; 967s. 2d.; 968s. 4d.; 969s. 6d.; 970s. 8d.; 971s. 0d.; 972s. 2d.; 973s. 4d.; 974s. 6d.; 975s. 8d.; 976s. 0d.; 977s. 2d.; 978s. 4d.; 979s. 6d.; 980s. 8d.; 981s. 0d.; 982s. 2d.; 983s. 4d.; 984s. 6d.; 985s. 8d.; 986s. 0d.; 987s. 2d.; 988s. 4d.; 989s. 6d.; 990s. 8d.; 991s. 0d.; 992s. 2d.; 993s. 4d.; 994s. 6d.; 995s. 8d.; 996s. 0d.; 997s. 2d.; 998s. 4d.; 999s. 6d.; 1000s. 8d.; 1001s. 0d.; 1002s. 2d.; 1003s. 4d.; 1004s. 6d.; 1005s. 8d.; 1006s. 0d.; 1007s. 2d.; 1008s. 4d.; 1009s. 6d.; 1010s. 8d.; 1011s. 0d.; 1012s. 2d.; 1013s. 4d.; 1014s. 6d.; 1015s. 8d.; 1016s. 0d.; 1017s. 2d.; 1018s. 4d.; 1019s. 6d.; 1020s. 8d.; 1021s. 0d.; 1022s. 2d.; 1023s. 4d.; 1024s. 6d.; 1025s. 8d.; 1026s. 0d.; 1027s. 2d.; 1028s. 4d.; 1029s. 6d.; 1030s. 8d.; 1031s. 0d.; 1032s. 2d.; 1033s. 4d.; 1034s. 6d.; 1035s. 8d.; 1036s. 0d.; 1037s. 2d.; 1038s. 4d.; 1039s. 6d.; 1040s. 8d.; 1041s. 0d.; 1042s. 2d.; 1043s. 4d.; 1044s. 6d.; 1045s. 8d.; 1046s. 0d.; 1047s. 2d.; 1048s. 4d.; 1049s. 6d.; 1050s. 8d.; 1051s. 0d.; 1052s. 2d.; 1053s. 4d.; 1054s. 6d.; 1055s. 8d.; 1056s. 0d.; 1057s. 2d.; 1058s. 4d.; 1059s. 6d.; 1060s. 8